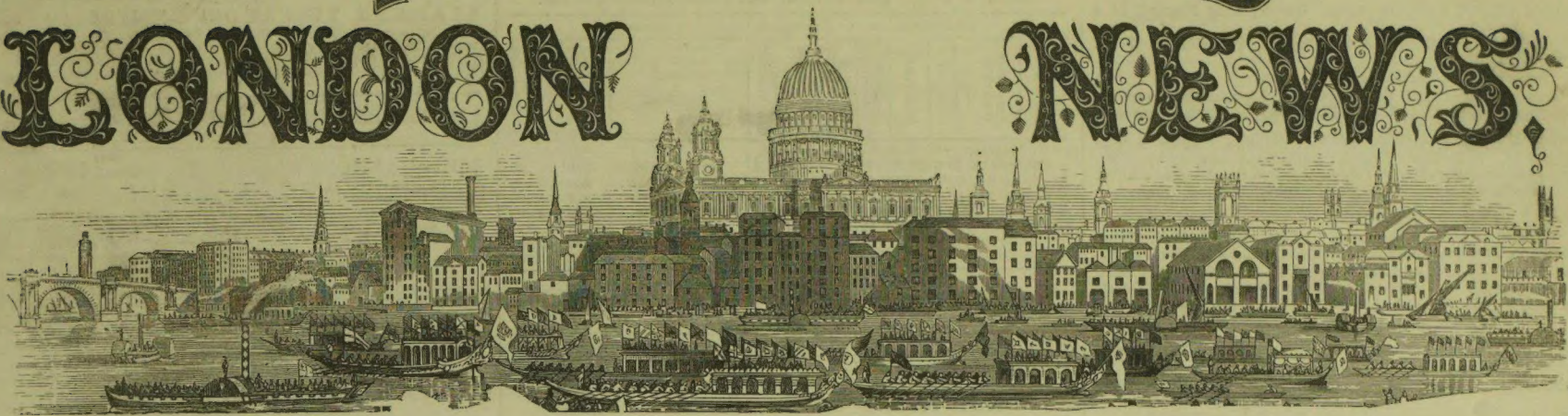


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1964.—VOL. LXX.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1877.

WITH } SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } By Post, 6^d.



THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION: THE HON. RUTHERFORD HAYES, REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.

BIRTHS.

On the 25th ult., at Camden House, Camden-road, Blackheath, Kent, Mrs. R. M. MacLean, of a son.
On Jan 1., at Glugor, Pinang, the wife of the Hon. W. Scott, M.L.C., of a son.
On the 22nd ult., at Earlsfort-terrace, Dublin, Lady Plunket, of a daughter.
On the 26th ult., at Park-terrace, Nottingham, the wife of W. F. Goodhite, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th ult., at Christ Church, Simla, Lieutenant-Colonel M. Heathcote, Bengal Staff Corps, to Louisa Clementina, youngest daughter of Major-General E. L. Omanney.
On the 22nd inst., at St. Philip's, Chorley, Cheshire, Charles Pelham Lane, Esq., B.A., University College, Oxford, of Moundsley Hall, Worcestershire, to Catharine G. A. Napier, eldest daughter of G. W. Napier, Esq., Merchiston, Alderley Edge, Cheshire.

DEATHS.

On the 17th ult., at Thornford House, Castleblayney, Ireland, James McMath, eldest son of the late Hamilton McMath, Esq., of the same place.
On the 27th ult., at 133, Queen's-gate, South Kensington, Emma Sara, widow of the late John Murray-Aynsley, Esq., of Little Harle Tower, Northumberland, and Underdon, Ledbury, Herefordshire, in her 85th year.
On the 23rd ult., at 50, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, T. Talbot Bury, F.R.S.A., V.P.R.I.B.A., aged 65. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.
On the 21st ult., at Grosvenor-gardens, the Hon. Mrs. S. Bathurst, in her 79th year.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 10.

SUNDAY, MARCH 4.

Third Sunday in Lent.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Dr. Irons; 3.15, Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Carlisle, Dr. Goodwin.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Teignmouth Shore; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Prothero.
St. James's, noon, the Bishop of Ely, Dr. Woodford.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Very Rev. Dr. Cowie, Dean of Manchester; 3 p.m., Ven. Dr. Reichel, Archdeacon of Meath.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Ven. Dr. Reichel, Archdeacon of Meath; 7 p.m., Rev. Joseph P. Waldo, Vicar of St. Stephen's, South Kensington.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ager.

MONDAY, MARCH 5.

Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill, anniversary festival, the Prince of Wales in the chair.
Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 2 p.m.
Universities Mission to Central Africa, 3.30 p.m.
Musical Association, 5 p.m. (Dr. W. Pole on the Philosophy of Harmony).
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Professor Bentley on Palms).
National Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. Walford on Fire Inquests).
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. Vernon Harcourt on the Chemistry of the Manufacture of Coal Gas).
Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m., special general meeting, award of the gold medal.
Medical Society, 8 p.m., election of officers.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor E. M. Barry on Architecture).
Monday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Rev. Professor Angus on the Bible and Modern Astronomy).
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. J. Walter Pearce on the Mechanical Firing of Steam Boilers).
Farmers' Club, 5.30 p.m. (Mr. Wm. E. Bear on Providence v. Pauperism, with discussion).
Odontological Society, 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6.

Moan's last quarter, 10.1 p.m.
Charles L. King of Wurtemberg, born, 1823.
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.
South Kensington Museum, 3 p.m. (Mr. Ernst Pauer on Practical Instruction in Music).
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Garrod on the Human Form).
Society of Biblical Archaeology, 8.30 p.m.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (discussion on the Sewage Question).
College of Organists, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. Cooper on certain Innovations in the Musical Service).
Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. G. French Angus on a New Species of Bulimus from Western Australia, &c.; papers by Mr. Paineas S. Abraham, Mr. Charles G. Danford, and Mr. Edward R. Alston).
Redham Asylum for Fatherless Children, annual dinner, Cannon-street Hotel (the Lord Mayor in the chair). Crocydon Steeplechase.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7.

College of Physicians, Croonian Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. J. B. Hicks on the Differences between the Sexes in Relation to Disease), and on Friday.
British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. (Rev. S. Mayhew on some Antiquities of the Scilly Islands; Rev. C. Boutell on a Painted Ceiling at St. Alban's Abbey).
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Professor H. G. Seeley on the Pliosaurus Evansi from the Oxford Clay of St. Neot's; papers by Messrs A. J. Jukes-Brown and F. G. Hilton Price).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Professor A. W. B. Kennedy on the Growth and Present Position of the Science of Mechanics).
Ballad Concert at St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Horticultural Society, fruit and floral committee, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general, 3 p.m.
Hotel and Tavern Keepers' Provident Institution, annual meeting, Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi, noon.
Royal Society, president's reception, 9 p.m. The Speaker's Levée, 10 p.m.
Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Paul on a New Source of Borax; Dr. A. Senier and Mr. A. G. Lowe on the Action of Chlorine on a Beam of Light, &c.).
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.
Agricultural Society, noon.
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8.

School for Indigent Blind, St. George's-fields, general court, 2 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor W. Pole on the Theory of Music).
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. Ernst Pauer on Handel and Bach).
Historical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. Gustavus G. Zerf on the Historical Development of Idealism and Realism; the Marquis de Campobianco on the Methods for Ascertaining Historical Truth).
London Mathematical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. T. Cotterill on a new View of the Pascal Form; Mr. W. T. Muir on a Class of Integers, expressible as the sum of two Integral Squares).
Society of Arts, Chemical Section, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Thompson on Sizing Cotton Goods).
Society for Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 (Mr. H. H. Statham on the Principles of Architecture as illustrated in the Greek and Gothic styles).
Royal Albert Hall, 8 p.m. (Mendelssohn's "Elijah").
Philharmonic Society, St. James's Hall, 8.30 p.m.
Athletic Sports: Oxford University (three days), Winchester College.
Investor's Institute, 8 p.m.
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m., anniversary.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9.

Earlswood Asylum for Idiots, anniversary, Albion Tavern.
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Brewer on the Causes which influenced the Arrangement of Medieval Churches and Public Buildings).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. J. Bramwell on the Future of Steel, 9 p.m.).
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
New Shakespeare Society, 8 p.m. (Professor F. A. March on the Signs of Youth in the Composition of the Play of Hamlet).
Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10.

The Prince and Princess of Wales married, 1863.
Accession of Louis II., King of Bavaria, 1864.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Henry Morley on Effects of the French Revolution on English Literature).
Saturday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 3 p.m.
South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. C. Sorby on the Structure and Origin of Meteorites).
Society of Arts, 8.30 p.m. (Professor W. H. Corfield on the Laws of Health—Animal Foods).
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS FOR FOREIGN PARTS.

Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS who live abroad are particularly desired to order copies of the ordinary stout paper edition, as in those printed on thin paper for foreign postage the appearance of the Engravings is greatly injured on account of the print at the back showing through. The postage of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS printed on stout paper is double that of the thin paper edition for places abroad.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.				
February	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10					Miles.	In.
21	29.824	39.5	29.5	70	8	41.8	36.9	N. W. NNW.		330	0.000
22	29.894	37.6	29.7	75	8	39.8	34.9	N. NW. W. WSW.		269	0.100
23	29.919	39.1	30.7	74	7	43.2	35.4	N. NW. WSW.		272	0.100
24	29.597	46.0	40.7	83	10	50.8	37.5	NW. WSW. W.		313	0.000
25	29.392	48.1	40.6	77	—	52.4	44.7	W. WSW.		415	—
26	29.505	35.4	29.1	86	7	46.6	33.8	W. WSW. N. NW.		426	0.000
27	29.868	33.6	20.2	62	7	38.8	29.3	W. NW. NNW.		300	0.000

* Melted snow registered 0.070 inches.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.786	29.786	29.786	29.786	29.786	29.786	29.786	29.786	29.786	29.786	29.786
Temperature of Air	39.5	39.5	39.5	39.5	39.5	39.5	39.5	39.5	39.5	39.5	39.5
Temperature of Evaporation	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4
Direction of Wind	NNW	NNW	NNW	NNW	NNW	NNW	NNW	NNW	NNW	NNW	NNW

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 10.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 50	5 7	5 25	5 43	6 2	6 15	6 23

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM" and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE" (the latter just completed, each 33 by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Plato's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to Six. 1s.

INSTITUTE of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. The ELEVENTH WINTER EXHIBITION WILL CLOSE SATURDAY NEXT. Open from Ten until Six. Admission, 1s.
H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. The FIFTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY, MARCH 10—5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, 1s.
ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY, NEW BOND-STREET, WILL OPEN ON MAY 1 NEXT.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Prize Medals will be Given for the Best Pictures Exhibited this Season. The Gallery will reopen at Easter. For particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. Waas.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—SHAKESPEARE'S KING RICHARD III.—EVERY EVENING till further notice, at 7.45. KING RICHARD III.—Richard, Duke of Gloucester, Mr. Henry Irving; Queen Margaret, Miss Bateman; Lady Anne, Miss Isabel Bateman. Scenery by Mr. Watts, Music by R. Steigel. Preceded, at seven, by THE LOTTERY TICKET.

QUEEN OF CONNAUGHT.—Miss ADA CAVENDISH and Powerful Company in a New and Picturesque Comedy-Drama. EVERY EVENING.—ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

S. T. JAMES'S GRAND HALL. The extraordinarily successful ENTERTAINMENT produced by the Management of MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will be repeated EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY AT THREE ALSO.

Fausts, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open for the Day Performance at 2.30; for Evening ditto at Seven. No Fees. No Charge for Programmes.

S. T. JAMES'S GRAND HALL, Regent-street, and Piccadilly.—TUESDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, MARCH 6, at 1.45; and FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, MARCH 9, at 7.45. Grand Day and Night Fete on the occasion of the ANNUAL BENEFIT of Mr. G. W. MOORE, when the following eminent Artists will appear:—The Vokes Family, Miss E. Farren, Miss F. Laverne, Miss Camille Dubois, Miss Nelly Bromley, Miss Kate Monroe, Miss Ella Chapman, Miss Fannie Leslie, Miss Russell, Miss Nelly Moon, Miss Emma Day, Mr. Edward Terry, Mr. Samuel Brough, Mr. George Honey, Mr. J. G. Taylor, Mr. Harry Cox, Little Sandy, the Wilson Brothers, Mr. Marlow, Mr. Walter Joyce, Mr. W. J. Hill, Mr. F. G. Warren, Mr. John Clarke, Mr. Edward Lighton, Mr. J. D. Stoye, Mr. Harry Jackson, Mr. James Fernand, &c. Charles Warner, The Guards, Mr. G. H. Macdormott, Mr. Wayne, Mr. Lovely, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Birdie, George Lebourne, Mr. J. W. Rowley, Mr. W. H. C. Levy. Fausts, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at 2.30 and 7.45. Tickets and places may be obtained at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, daily, from Nine a.m. to Six p.m.; also of the Attendants in the Hall at any performance.

EGYPTIAN LARGE HALL (England's Home of Mystery), Piccadilly.—Messrs. MASKELYNE and COOKE'S Novel and Original Illusory ENCHANTMENT DAILY, at THREE and EIGHT O'CLOCK. Added to the programme is the wonderful performance of Herr Schalkenbach, on his Orchestre Mystique Electro-Moteur. Admission 5s., 3s., 1s., and 1d. Box office open all day, where seats can be booked free of charge. Carriages should be ordered for five and ten o'clock.
W. MORRIS, Manager.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—NEW SEANCE, TO-DAY, at Three, and TO-NIGHT, at Eight. More Sensational than ever. The Spirits superseded. Mr. Cooke floats in the Room, taking with him the Cabinet in which he is secured. No spirit Medium can submit to such severe tests as are now applied to Mr. Cooke, and produce any manifestations whatever. As the 6 is a great demand for seats, and no charge for booking, intending visitors should secure their places without delay.

NATIONAL SAFE-DEPOSIT COMPANY (Limited). Safes let at prices varying from £1 upwards, according to size and position. Holders of Safes have free access to them from Ten to Five daily, and have the use of convenient rooms to cut off coupons, &c.
H. WEST, Manager, 1, Queen Victoria-street, Mansion House, E.C.

BANK of NEW ZEALAND (Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, July 29, 1861) Bankers to the New Zealand Government. Paid-up Capital, £700,000. Reserve Fund, £200,000.

DIRECTORS. J. LOGAN CAMPBELL, Esq., President. George B. Owen, Esq., W. J. Taylor, Esq., Alfred Cox, Esq., M.G.A., James Watt, Esq., Samuel Browning, Esq., Hon. Jas. Williamson, M.L.C.
LONDON BOARD. The Right Hon. Sir James Ferguson, Bart., K.C.M.G., Chairman. Robert Porter, Esq., Archd. Hamilton, Esq., Thomas Russell, Esq., A. J. Mundella, Esq., M.P.
Head Office, Auckland.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES. In Australia.—Melbourne, Sydney, and Newcastle. In Fiji.—Levuka. In New Zealand.—Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Wellington, Napier, Nelson, Invercargill, Ficton, and at twenty-four other towns and places throughout the Colony. This Bank Grants Drafts on all their Branches and Agencies, and transacts every description of banking business connected with New Zealand, Australia, and Fiji, on the most favourable terms. The London Office RECEIVES DEPOSITS of £50 and upwards either for fixed periods of one to five years, or subject to twelve months' notice on either side, at interest at 5 per cent per annum. F. LARKWORTHY, Managing Director. No. 10, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

RADLEY COLLEGE.—An ELECTION to FOUR ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, two of the annual value of £50 each, one of £30, and one of £20, all tenable for four years, will be held after the Easter Holidays. Apply to the Bursar, Radley College, Abingdon.

ACCIDENTS by FLOOD and FIELD.—Accidents of all kinds may be provided against by a Policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, the oldest and largest Accidental Assurance Company. Hon. A. Richmond, M.P., Chairman. Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000. £12,000 have been paid as compensation. Bonus allowed to Insurers of five years' standing. Apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, the Local Agents, or G. Cornhill, London.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 97B, Quadrant, Regent-street (entrance in Swallow-street). Open from Ten till Nine Daily. Persons of all ages received (privately), and taught at any time, sitting at their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes. No extras. Improvement guaranteed in eight to twelve easy lessons. Separate rooms for Ladies.—Apply to Mr. Smart as above.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. MATCHED AND MATED (Last Week), SPRING'S DELIGHTS, by Mr. Corney Grain, and A NIGHT SURPRISE, EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 6d., 3d., and 2d. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.—Unusual Interest.—In addition to Models of the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, and Captain Sir George Nares (in an Arctic Dress), and every marked personage of Royalty and Renown, a Sumptuous Group of the Fashions of To-day is exhibited. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Open Ten till Ten.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—MARCH 8.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G. CUSINS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, half-past Eight. Madame Schumann, Miss Robertson, and Herr Henschel.

WEDNESDAY NEXT.—LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, at Eight o'clock. The 1st Concert but Two. The Programme on Wednesday next will include the following popular Songs:—"Robin Redbreast," "Comin' through the rye," "Sweet and Low," Wallace (Madame Sherington); "The Lost Chord" and "Sweet and Low," Wallace (Madame Sherington); "My love has gone a sailing," "By the sad sea waves," and "Barbara Allen" (Miss Helen D'Astion); "I cannot say good-bye" and "Tom Bowling" (Mr. Sims Reeves); "Phyllis is my only joy," "The Strumpet," and "Margaretta" (Mr. Edward Lloyd); "Nancy Lee," "Eily Mayvounneen," and "Leather Bottle" (Mr. Maybrick); Madame Arabella Goddard will perform "La Truite" by Stephen Heller, and Gottschalk's celebrated "Midnight March." The London Vocal Union, under the direction of Mr. Fred. Walker, Conductor, Mr. Sidney Naylor, Stalls, 7s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 4s. and 2s.; Admission 1s. Tickets of Austin, St. James's Hall; the usual Agents; and of Bossey and Co., 295, Regent-street.

NOW READY,

VOL. LXIX., ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Elegantly bound, cloth, gilt ... 20s. 0d.
In Paper Wrapper ... 15s. 0d.
Portfolios for holding Six Months' Numbers ... 4s. 0d.
Reading Cases for Single Number ... 2s. 0d.
Cases for binding Half-yearly Volumes ... 2s. 6d.
Office: 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1877.

It is quite probable that within a few days—it is even possible that before the close of the present week—tidings of unusual importance both from the East and from the West will tend to reassure, to some extent, the hopes of Europe by announcing the conclusion of peace between Turkey on the one hand and the Principalities of Servia and Montenegro on the other, and by informing us of the final settlement of the Presidential question in the United States of America. The latter question is scarcely less important even to the interests of Europe than the former. It matters comparatively less that this or that candidate for the chair should be chosen than that the dispute between opposing political parties should not be prolonged for eight or nine months to come. Uncertainty, the bitterness of political factions, the diversion of attention from civil pursuits and commercial enterprise, the peril to which the Federal Constitution would be exposed by the strain temporarily brought to bear upon one of its fundamental provisions, and the lack of confidence in political authority which always accompanies a period of protracted suspense, make it exceedingly desirable that, in one way or another, the contest for the supreme post of command should be terminated at once. The bulk of the American people are law abiding, and, whether Republican or Democratic, may be confidently expected to acquiesce in any issue at which the legally chosen arbiters may have arrived. What influence their decision may exercise upon the ultimate development of politics in the United States can hardly be foreseen, but it is matter of universal expectation that the removal of so critical a question from the present range of political anxiety will go far to relieve the springs of industry, and to restore something of their wonted elasticity to the motives which usually prompt to commercial activities.

The success of Negotiations of the Sublime Porte with the Principalities of Servia and Montenegro will be found, no doubt, favourable in its tendency to the maintenance of European peace. It will not, perhaps, directly affect the existing relations of Russia to Turkey. These they will leave as they now stand. But, in all likelihood, the pacific temper of the Porte in the terms of reconciliation which it is disposed to exact from these Provinces will, to some extent, mitigate the anger excited in most of the States of Europe by the rejection of the proposals made by the Conference at Constantinople, and immediately may have the effect of toning down, to some extent, the claims and purposes of Russia. There is, probably, no truth in the rumour spread at the beginning of the week that the Government at St. Petersburg, taking note of the progress of events, had determined upon the demobilisation of her Forces on the Pruth. But the mere prevalence of that rumour may be taken to indicate a state of opinion, at least in the capital, the seat of Government, pointing to some such result. It is, perhaps, to the knowledge of such public opinion by the Turks that the report is to be traced of a new proposal to the Powers on the part of the Sultan's Government. "Give us but time," it is said the Cabinet of Pashas have submitted, or are about to submit, to the Powers which took part in the Conference—"give us but time to carry into effect by our own instrumentality the reforms we have proposed, and if after the lapse of that time we have failed to make good our promises, we will then acquiesce in the guarantees proposed by the Powers. Let the time fixed be a definite period—say three years; let a Commission be appointed to pronounce a judgment upon what we have been able to do within that interval of probation, and if they shall decide that for the good government of the Christian portion of the Turkish population Foreign guarantees are necessary, the Government of the Porte

will be willing to assent to them." Here, again, rumours may be not warranted by facts; but here again their prevalence at Constantinople may well be supposed to indicate a tone of feeling strongly averse from precipitating a war with Russia. The proposal, even if contemplated by the Porte, would be little likely, one might suppose, to win the favourable consideration of the Powers. It might, if assented to, postpone war for the present; but the conditions it would involve are so vague, so impractical, and so illusory, that it is difficult not to class them with the mass of that unnegotiable paper which the Home Secretary said, some time since, had ceased to have current value among the Governments of Europe.

The Parliamentary storm which heavy clouds upon the horizon seemed to prelude about a month ago has passed off for the present, leaving behind a somewhat electrical condition of the atmosphere, but no little uncertainty as to the eventual direction it will take. There have been lambent flashes of discussion in both Houses during the past week upon the Eastern Question, but they have made no noise, and can hardly be said to have aimed at any practical result. No doubt there will be more of them as the weeks roll on, but for some time to come both her Majesty's Government and the Opposition feel themselves bound to watch and wait the progress of events. Diplomatic interchange of ideas has not ceased between the guaranteeing Powers—has not, perhaps, wholly ceased between them and Turkey; and until some movement has been made, either by Russia or the Porte, calculated to put an end to the present apparent lull, materials for useful Parliamentary discussion are non-existent. The question cannot be altogether excluded from Parliamentary notice. It is sure to start up once and again, as it has already done, in the form of interpellations of Ministers; but no serious or decisive issue can as yet be joined between those who have the direction of the foreign policy of the country and those who look upon it with suspicion, if not with positive disapprobation. This is not a satisfactory state of things, so far as the mutual duties of Parliamentary Parties are concerned. But it may turn out to be the best thing that could happen. The country certainly does not wish, nor, so far as we can understand intend to risk a general war in Europe, and it seems not by any means unlikely that the settlement of the Eastern Question may be more effectually promoted by the internal decay of the Ottoman Empire than by any combination of European Powers to impose upon Turkey Administrative Reforms. Events do not stand still, even when best intending diplomacy is obliged to own itself baffled.

THE COURT.

The Queen received the Right Hon. R. A. Cross at an audience, on Saturday last, at Osborne. Mr. Cross dined with her Majesty. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. W. Barker, Vicar of St. Mary's, West Cowes. Captain Buckle, H.M.S. Hector, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lockhart, 107th Regiment, at Parkhurst, dined with her Majesty on Monday. Vice-Admiral G. T. P. Hornby came from Portsmouth to Osborne, on Tuesday, and had an audience of the Queen. Admiral Elliot and Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings Doyle dined with the Queen, at Osborne, last week. Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, arrived at Buckingham Palace on Thursday.

The Queen will hold a Levée, at Buckingham Palace, on Monday, the 12th inst., and a Drawingroom on Wednesday, the 14th inst.

The Countess of Erroll has succeeded Lady Churchill as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

THE QUEEN'S LEVÉE.

By command of the Queen, a Levée was held on Monday, at St. James's Palace, by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty. Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court are, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty. The Prince of Wales, attended by his Gentlemen in Waiting, and escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, arrived at the palace from Marlborough House at two o'clock, and was received by the great officers of State and the Royal household. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Duke of Teck were present at the Levée. The customary state ceremonial was observed. The presentations numbered nearly 200.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince Christian, hunted with her Majesty's staghounds, near Maidenhead, yesterday week. Their Royal Highnesses paid a visit to Mr. Headington, of Redstone Farm, on whose land the hind, The Duchess, was uncared, and gave a short run, and was taken near Holyport, after which The Princess was released, and she, too, gave but a short run, being taken at Winkfield. The Royal party then rode to Windsor and partook of luncheon with Colonel Ewart and the other officers, at the barracks. The Duchess of Teck visited the Princess of Wales and Princess Christian at Marlborough House. In the evening the Prince, with Prince and Princess Christian, went to the Prince of Wales's Theatre. The Prince left Marlborough House on Monday, after the Levée, for Cirencester, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Shannon. The Prince hunted, on Wednesday, with the Cotswold Hounds, the meeting being at Five Mile House, on the Cirencester and Gloucester road. The field was a large one, and his Royal Highness was warmly received. On Thursday his Royal Highness hunted with the Vale of White Horse Hounds, which met at East Court House, the seat of Mr. Walter Powell, M.P. The Princess has, during the last few days, been confined to the house from slight indisposition arising from cold. Prince and Princess Christian returned to Cumberland Lodge, on Saturday last, from visiting the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House. Prince Albert John Charles Frederick, second son of their Royal Highnesses, completed his eighth year on Monday.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Archdall, T. H., to be Vicar of Tanfield.
Backhouse, J. H.; Curate (sole charge) of Laverton, Somersetshire.
Baker, C.; Rector of Hinton-on-the-Green.
Bickerstaff, Marcus John; Vicar of Cookley, Worcester.
Briscoe, James Rynd; Vicar of Ilminster.
Brown, Henry; Vicar of St. John's, Little Ouse.
Brown, Robert Skelton; Curate of Scarborough.
Burnaby, J. C. W.; Rector of Wyton.
Brymer, Frederick Augustus; Rector of Charlton Mackerell.
Crawford, John; Vicar of East Knottingley.
Crook, James Sutcliffe; Vicar of Weobly, Hereford.
Crowther, Samuel Bryan; Vicar of Lodsworth.
Curtis, W. FitzH.; Perpetual Curate of Thornton-le-Fen and Langrville.
Davidson, Randall Thomas; Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury.
Earl, Francis, Rector of West Tanfield; Rural Dean of East Catterick.
Early, J. B.; Rector of Holy Trinity, Colchester.
East, Sidney; Vicar of Pillerton-Hersey, Warwick.
Fairfax, Charles H.; Vicar of Hackthorne and Rector of Cold Handworth.
Fellowes, E. L.; Vicar of Arrington.
Forrest, T. G.; Vicar of Upton, near Peterborough.
Gardner, Thomas J. C.; Perpetual Curate of Badesley, Enzor, Warwick.
Gillett, Hugh Hodgson; Rector of Compton.
Goodeer, Joseph Hulme; Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Ripon.
Gough, Edwin Spencer; Vicar of Burley, Leeds.
Graham, J.; Vicar of St. James's, Bristol.
Grantham, H.; Chaplain of the Chester Infirmary.
Gurney, H. F. S.; Perpetual Curate of Stoke St. Gregory.
Hackman, A.; Vicar of Brecon.
Hall, John Robert; Rural Dean of North Malling.
Harris, C. S.; Rector of Mepal.
Harrison, Henry Chesape; Curate of Ackworth.
Hatten, James Wright; Vicar of Calverley.
Holditch, Charles Walter; Perpetual Curate of Werrington-cum-Walton.
Hughes, David; Vicar of Little Waddingfield.
Huxley, T. S.; Rector of Keston, Kent.
Jackson, Robert; Rector of Tibberton.
Jarratt, F.; Chaplain of Barnstable Workhouse.
Jex-Blake, William Francis; Rector of Hungarton, Norfolk.
Johnson, Anthony; Perpetual Curate of St. John's, Healey.
King, E. G.; Vicar of Madingley.
Klamkowski, L.; Vicar of Denston.
Leaman, William Luther; Vicar of Rosedale.
Lloyd, Joseph; Perpetual Curate of Llanpumpaint, Carmarthenshire.
Mackenzie, Duncan C.; Curate of Whelford; Vicar of Shephall.
Macnaghton, Henry Alexander; Vicar of Wenworth.
Marshall, H. B. D.; Perpetual Curate of Knowbury, Hereford.
Maude, Arthur; Rector of Burgh, Suffolk.
Mooyart, Henry; Vicar of Benhall, Suffolk.
Nettleship, Arthur; Rector of Barton-on-the-Heath, Warwickshire.
Patterson, W. S.; Rector of Bartlow; Vicar of Deane, Lancashire.
Philpott, N. G.; Rector of Thwaite, Norfolk.
Pigott, C. F. C.; Rector of Edgmond; Prebendary of Wolvey, Lichfield.
Powell, Edwin Palmer; Vicar of Heptonstall.
Richardson, T.; Vicar of Aberdovey.
Robinson, Eustace; Vicar of Grinley, Worcester.
Sanders, Lewis; Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, Newcastle.
Smith, Josiah; Vicar of Waterperry, Oxon.
Smith, Matthew Henry; Vicar of Wilberfoss.
Walker, P. C.; Perpetual Curate of Borrowdale and Grange in Borrowdale.
Walsh, Henry Westera; Rector of Rolleston, Wilts.
Wallas, G. I.; Rector of Shobrooke.
Webb, Albert Brook; Rector of Lullingstone.
Whitelegge, Vicar of Wines; Vicar of Bramford Speke.
Wilcox, C. B.; Curate of Christchurch, Sparbrook, Warwick.
Wood, Horace S.; Sole Charge of Coalbrookdale.—*Guardian*.

On Shrove Tuesday a new church at Stanley, near Crook, was consecrated by the Bishop of Durham.

The New Testament Company of Revisers assembled, on Tuesday, in the Jerusalem Chamber for their sixty-seventh session, and proceeded with the revision of the twelfth chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews.

The churchwardens of St. Peter's, Eaton-square, have been authorised by the Consistory Court to sell a painting, by W. Hilton, of "Our Lord Crowned with Thorns," formerly over the communion-table, to Sir Francis Grant for £1000.

On Tuesday the old colours of the 66th Royal Berkshire Regiment were deposited in St. Mary's Church, Reading. The colours, tattered from long service, had been sent home from India for this purpose, the regiment having been presented with new colours by the Viceroy.

The late Mr. Nathaniel Greenhalgh, cotton-spinner, of Thornidykess, Sharples, near Bolton, has, it is said, bequeathed £40,000 for the erection and endowment of two churches—one at or near Astley bridge, a populous village a mile and a half from Bolton; and the other in the neighbourhood of Pikes-lane, in that town.

Lord Hatherley presided at the annual meeting of the Clergy Orphan Corporation on Wednesday, and in the course of the proceedings testified that the organisation is deserving of the liberal support of the members of the Church of England, and pointed out that a very considerable effort is necessary to maintain the institution, the numbers of the pupils having increased since 1856 from 131 to 220.

The National Committee for Promoting the Restoration of Tewkesbury Abbey are about to make an earnest appeal to the public to provide funds for completing the work of restoring this noble specimen of mediæval architecture to something of its former grandeur. In promotion of this object a meeting is to be held in the library of Lambeth Palace this (Saturday) afternoon.

A handsome pulpit has lately been presented to Trinity Church, South Hampstead, by Mr. Basil Woodd, of Hampstead, in memory of his father. It is of Caen stone, with marble shafts at the angles, and marble columns carrying small arches, which form the base or lower portion of the pulpit. Around the upper part are six panels with subjects in alto relievo, illustrating the life of St. Paul. It has been designed by the architect of the church, Mr. Legg, of Bedford-row, and erected, under his superintendence, by Mr. Bradford, sculptor.

The Church of St. Peter, Woodmansterne, near Epsom, was consecrated recently by the Bishop of Winchester, assisted by the Rector, the Rev. A. Roberts, and Canon Bridges. The church has been rebuilt almost entirely at the cost of Mrs. Mildred, of Court-How, who is also one of the churchwardens, from the designs of Mr. Clarke, F.S.A., and it is in the Early Decorated style. The cross and candlesticks were gifts of Mr. Glyn. The embroidered altar-cloth was the work of Mrs. Chambers, and the other work that of the foundress. The lectern and fald-stool were the gift of Mrs. Glyn.

The treasurers of the Additional Home Bishops' Endowment Fund have this week purchased £10,000 four per cent railway debentures towards the endowment of St. Alban's bishopric, and the *Guardian* is informed that the stock will be immediately transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. It appears, therefore, that on the payment by Government of the purchase-money of Winchester House there need be no delay in the issuing of their "certificate of sufficient endowment," upon which her Majesty may, by Order in Council, found the new see.

At a meeting of the Governors of the Birmingham General Hospital, Mr. R. Peyton said the accounts of the late musical festival had been audited, and showed a net balance in favour of the charity of £6071, nearly the same amount as in 1870.

A meeting held in Edinburgh passed resolutions in favour of continuing the Board of Education for Scotland, with an improved constitution and enlarged powers. Sir James Gardiner Baird, Bart., presided.

THE CRISIS IN TURKEY.

The Sultan's Government has made peace with Serbia, and will make peace with Montenegro; both these Principalities find that they cannot, after all, depend on Russia going to war against Turkey, at least not soon enough to save them from being utterly crushed. Yet there is no sure promise of the continuance of peace between Turkey and Russia, and the vast military preparations on both sides are unabated, bringing the Sultan's Government daily nearer to financial ruin, while imposing heavy burdens on the Russian Empire. The time is approaching for the first meeting of the new Turkish Imperial Parliament, under the Constitution lately decreed; but there are many political observers at Constantinople who doubt whether it will ever be assembled, or who expect that it will not be allowed to exercise any freedom of legislative deliberations and enactments. The arbitrary dismissal and exile of the late Grand Vizier, Midhat Pasha, by the mere personal act of the Sultan, three weeks or a month ago, has destroyed all confidence in the working of Constitutional Government for Turkey. Our Special Artist at Constantinople, finding no incidents of more recent date worthy of his pencil, has sent us a few additional sketches, over and above those we have already engraved, showing the curious scenes that he witnessed at the Sublime Porte, or official Palace of the Imperial Ottoman Government, upon the occasion of Midhat Pasha's downfall, and the appointment of Edhem Pasha to be Grand Vizier in his stead. These are but scenes in the corridor or vestibule, at the doors of the Ministry of State, among the crowd of venal sycophants, courtiers, subservient officials, contractors and place-hunters, who were frightfully eager to solicit the patronage of the new man in power, whoever he might be, and to show themselves among the first and foremost worshippers of his ascending star. They almost threatened to force their way into the Ministerial apartments, so that the soldiers on guard had to make a feint of using their bayonets, to keep them off. The manner in which this guard saluted the Minister of War, as he passed out of the door after a visit to Edhem Pasha, was in the usual Turkish fashion, which is not very soldierly or manly; it is done by touching the ground with one hand, then with the same hand touching the lips and the forehead, as a token of profound humility before a person of superior rank. As for Edhem Pasha, it is generally believed that he will not remain many days in office; there are different rumours about his probable successor. The Turkish Government, on Tuesday last, sent despatches to the representatives of the Porte abroad, again informing them that there is absolutely no foundation for the reports which are continually being circulated in foreign journals to the effect that the Sultan is ill, that a change in the Grand Vizierate is imminent, and that the population of Constantinople gives evidence of an unquiet attitude.

The condition of most of the Asiatic provinces, arising from the drain of all the Mussulman male population from agricultural labour to fill the ranks of the army, is described as deplorable, and almost sure, if continued, to lead to a more disastrous famine than that of 1874.

The news that the Shireef of Mecca, who enjoys the highest priestly position in the dominion of Islam, has sent a decree to the Sheikh-ul-Islam demanding a declaration of war against Russia as a religious necessity, is now confirmed from various trustworthy quarters. The Sheikh-ul-Islam will bring this question before the Great Council of the Porte or Turkish Parliament, if it should assemble.

The agreement for a treaty of peace with Serbia was signed last Wednesday. It consists of three points—namely, the maintenance of the *status quo ante bellum*, the granting of an amnesty, and the evacuation of Serbian territory twelve days after peace is signed. The Serbian delegates will subsequently deliver to the Porte a note giving guarantees for the future. This note will deal with the four points already known—namely, the prohibition of the erection of new fortifications in Serbia, the hoisting of the Ottoman flag by the side of that of Serbia on the existing forts, the recognition of the equal rights of Jews and Christians in the Principality, and the prevention of armed bands from crossing the frontier. The question of appointing an Ottoman agent in Belgrade and the future position of Little Zvornik are set aside. Prince Milan will send a telegram to the Grand Vizier approving the conditions of peace as arranged with the Serbian delegates. The Sublime Porte will reply, taking cognisance of the Serbian declarations, and a new firman will be used by the Sultan. These conditions of peace have already been ratified by the Skupstchina, or Serbian Parliament at Belgrade, in a secret deliberative Session held this week. The armistice with Montenegro has been renewed for twenty days, and the delegates from that State were to arrive yesterday at Constantinople. It is thought that there will not be any difficulty in making peace with Montenegro.

The force of gendarmerie, for the organisation of which Mr. Valentine Baker is to form a plan, is to consist of 60,000 men.

The statement is repeated, upon what appears fresh authority, that Russia demands some compensating concession from the Powers if she is to consent to the proposal of granting the Porte a term of grace. The concession suggested is a guarantee of joint measures for the protection of Christians in Turkey should the Porte not carry out the promised reforms.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the circumstances attending the stranding of the ship Ellen Goudey, in the South Pacific, whilst on a voyage from San Francisco to Antwerp, ended, at Liverpool, on Monday, in the acquittal of the master, the Court attributing the casualty to misadventure.

Mr. Morley, M.P., writing to the Secretary of the Prison Labour Reform Association, says he believes he is guilty of no breach of confidence when he says that the Home Secretary proposes to add a clause to the bill now before Parliament, which shall require returns to be made every year of the trades in connection with which work is done in all prisons.

A letter has been addressed, by order of the Lord President of the Council, to the secretaries of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, and the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, relative to Mr. Andrew Murray's proposition for extirpating insects injurious to agriculture. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon thinks that the subject well deserves consideration, though he feels that it does not fall within the province of the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council to take action in the manner suggested by Mr. Murray.—A meeting of the Essex Chamber of Agriculture was held yesterday week, at which Lord Carlingford presided, and spoke in favour of reforming the present system of county administration, and of establishing a truly representative county board. A resolution was passed in favour of county representative boards, to which should be intrusted all county business and finances other than the maintenance of public order and the administration of justice.—The Cambridgeshire Agricultural Society, on Saturday last, appointed a committee to communicate with similar associations in the neighbouring counties, with a view to an amalgamation.



FORTIFICATIONS OF THE BOSPHORUS: INTERIOR OF THE FORTRESS OF MAHDJAR, ASIATIC SIDE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE FORTRESSES OF THE BOSPHORUS.

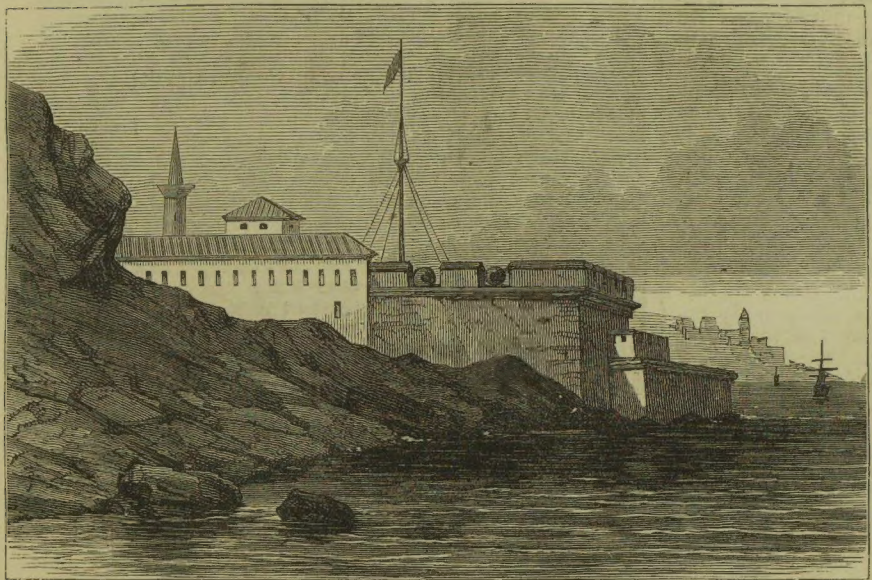
SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



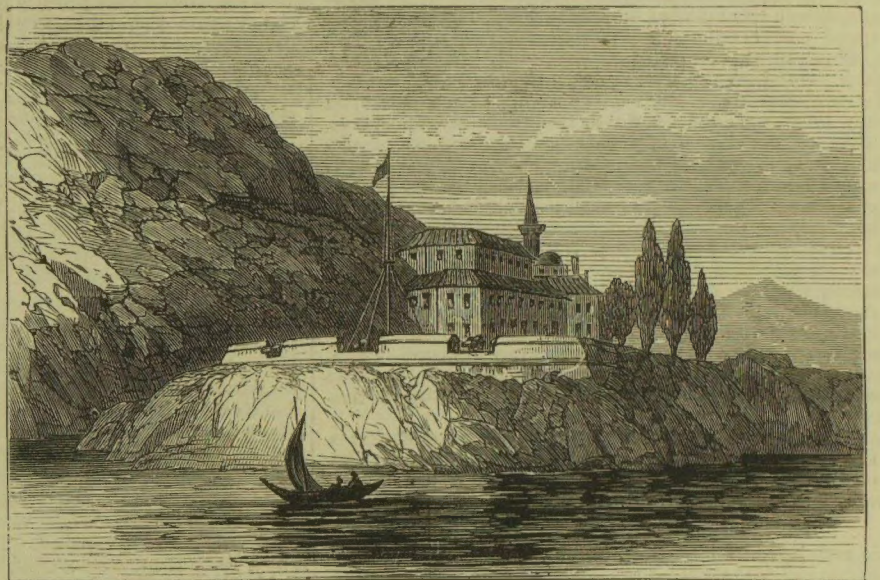
MIVEANITZA (BLACK SEA).



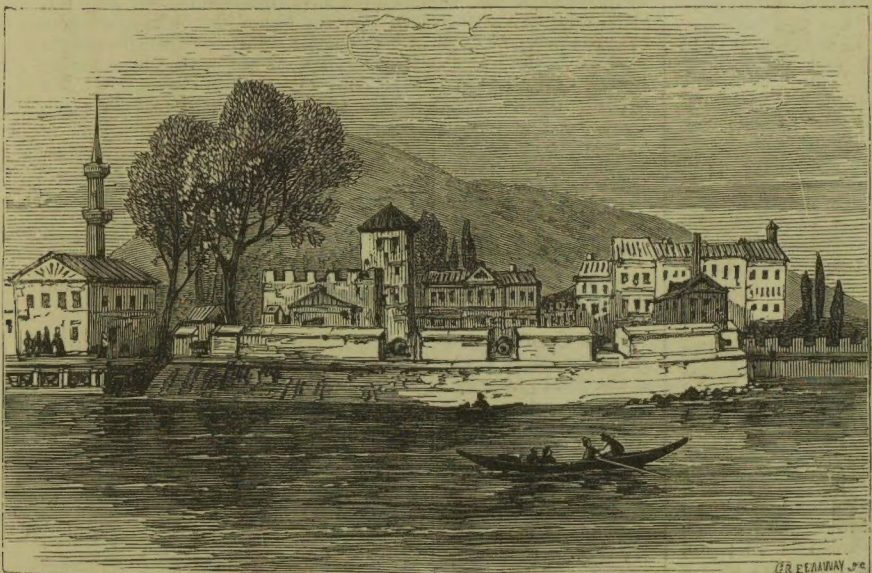
LIGHTHOUSE OF ASIA (BLACK SEA).



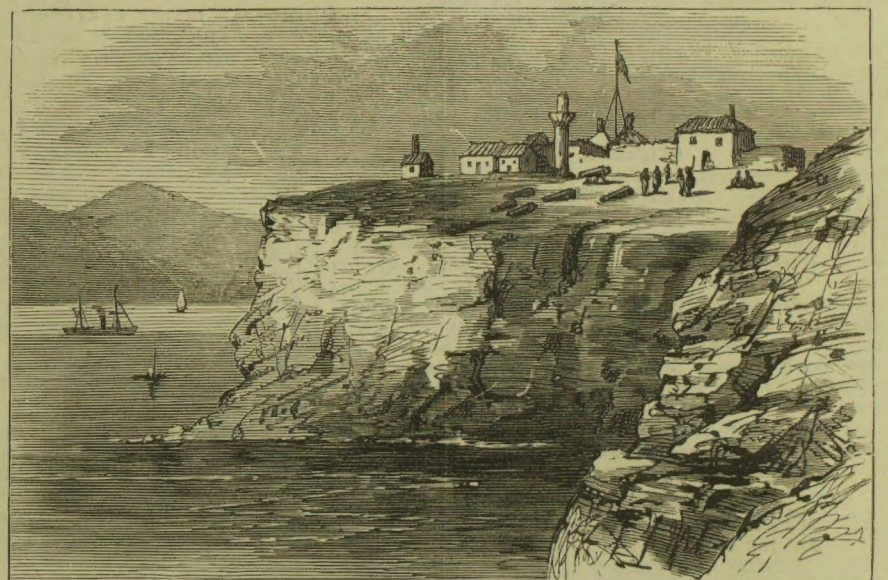
KARIBJEH.



FIL BOURNOU.



RUMELI KAVAK.



PAPAZ BOURNOU.



DELI TABIA.



BUYUK LIMAN.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, March 1.

The sittings of the Versailles Parliament have been of late comparatively devoid of interest. In the Chamber of Deputies, on Friday last, M. Martel, the Minister of Justice, asked for authorisation to prosecute one of the members for certain newspaper articles which violently attacked the Republic and the Government. M. Paul de Cassagnac, to whom the demand pointed, at once rose and acknowledged that it was directed against him; but said he should reserve the remarks which were suggested "by the conduct of those Republicans in power who now ask leave to apply the principle of liberty of the press in a sense very different from that in which they have been in the habit of claiming for themselves." The matter, following the usual course, was referred to a Committee. On Monday a proposal was made to restore to Senegal and Guiana the right of returning deputies to the Legislative Chamber, which was contested by the Minister of Marine, who said the colonies in question had scarcely any local manufactures or commerce, and that they depended mainly on the transportation of convicts. As to Senegal, the population was mainly Mohammedan, and prone to rebellion, while the few Europeans resident there cared little for electoral privileges. The bill nevertheless obtained a majority of 164.

On Tuesday M. de Gavardie, an eccentric partisan of the Comte de Chambord, surprised the Senate with a series of attacks against the Government. He proposed, amongst other things, to invite the President of the Council to fulfil his duties as Minister of the Interior at Versailles instead of Paris. Further, that the President of the Republic should dismiss from his councils a man who formerly belonged to the International and other secret societies. This personal attack on M. Jules Simon created considerable sensation, on the subsidence of which M. de Gavardie's motions were ruled to be out of order, and the subject dropped.

At a banquet held at St. Maude, on Sunday evening, to celebrate the anniversary of the Revolution of 1848, M. Louis Blanc reviewed the state of society in France preceding that event, and paid a tribute to the patriotism of the men who, after directing the revolution, voluntarily remitted their powers into the hands of the people.

A grand clarity ball was given at the Opera House, on Tuesday evening, in aid of the distressed Lyons operatives. The élite of Parisian society were present, and the profits resulting from the entertainment amounted to £8000. It is announced that several dockyards are to be opened to provide employment for the operatives out of work.

The Marquise de Caux (Madame Adelina Patti) has instituted a suit in the Paris Courts against the Marquis her husband for a judicial separation. An order has been made authorising the Marquise to reside with her sister and to fulfil her engagements in Paris, Vienna, and London.

The *Supplément Universel*, a Charente journal, has been condemned to pay a fine of 2500f. for libelling Madame Simon, the wife of the Prime Minister, in accusing her of having had a crucifix fixed in a public school-room chopped up for firewood during the siege of Paris.

A retired tradesman named Godefroy has escaped with a sentence of ten years' penal servitude after being found guilty of shooting an importunate creditor named Courtefois who had called upon him respecting his claim.

SPAIN.

The marriage of King Alfonso to the daughter of the Duke of Montpensier is announced to take place at the end of April. His Majesty has been visiting some Mediterranean ports, where he has been cordially received.

Official intelligence of the pacification of the district of Cinco-Villas, in Cuba, has been sent from Havannah.

HOLLAND.

By a majority of two votes (39 against 37) the Second Chamber, on Monday, adopted a motion in favour of the abolition in the Dutch Indies of the police regulation in virtue of which native workmen and domestics are punished for breach of contract.

GERMANY.

The Reichstag met, yesterday week, to constitute its bureaux and to elect its officers. Herr von Forckenbeck was elected president, Baron von Stauffenberg first vice-president, and Prince von Hohenlohe-Langenburg second vice-president.

The Prussian Lower House passed, on Monday, by 189 against 182 votes, the bill concerning the transference of the Berlin-Dresden Railway administration to Prussia. As, however, the Government opposes most energetically this transference, on the grounds of some stipulations of a treaty concluded with Prussia in 1872, when the concession was granted to the Berlin-Dresden Railway Company, the Prussian Government has called for the decision of the Federal Council, according to clause 76 of the Imperial Constitution. This is the first time that the council has been called upon to settle a dispute between the Federal States.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath has adopted, without debate, the bill granting to the Government a credit of 600,000fl. to defray the expenses of Austria's participation in the Paris International Exhibition of 1878.

The Hungarian Bank question seems to be at last settled, only waiting the decision of the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments.

CANADA.

We hear from Halifax that the Government of Nova Scotia intends taking part in the conference to be held respecting the legislative union of the maritime provinces. In a question which came before the Supreme Court, last Saturday, evidence was adduced to the effect that the seal attached to certain Commissions was not the great seal of the province, but the old seal, which was ordered to be returned to the Imperial Government in 1869. The Premier, who was examined, admitted that the Government had been using the old seal, and the Court expressed its opinion that all Acts requiring the great seal since 1869 were void. But in Tuesday's sitting of the Legislative Assembly the Provincial Secretary stated that there was no ground for the alarm which had been felt in consequence of the irregularity which had occurred in the use of the great seal.

The Legislature of British Columbia was opened by the Lieutenant-Governor, at New Westminster, on Feb. 22. A despatch from the Earl of Carnarvon was read recommending the Province to accept the money indemnity offered by the Dominion Government as an equivalent for the extension of the railway to Esquimalt, and expressing his belief that the work on the main line would be opened in the spring. His Lordship's despatch has tended to calm the strong feeling which existed here on this question.

INDIA.

The *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta says, in his weekly telegram, that the official weather and crop report for the week

ending the 22nd ult. states that rain has fallen in the Madras districts of Kistna, Nellore, Kurnool, Coimbatore, and Tinnevely. The number on the relief works is 775,777. There is a decrease in every district except South Arcot. The condition of the public health in the city of Madras is said to be most alarming. This is due to the influx of famine-stricken people and to the lowness of the water in the tanks which supply the town. There is no material change in the prospects of Bombay. There has been a little rain in Sholapore.

The University of St. Petersburg has elected M. Freeman, the historian, an honorary member.

The *Pekin Gazette* announces the death of the hereditary Duke of Kung, the lineal descendant of Confucius, in his twenty-ninth year.

The Direct United States Cable Company, following the example of the Anglo-American Company, have reduced the rates for messages to New York and Canada to a shilling per word from March 1.

A Hungarian officer has invented an apparatus to be attached to a horse in order to enable it cross a river without sinking. The invention has been tested in the Danube, at Pesth, completely answering its purpose.

Gordon Pasha, the new Governor-General of the Soudan, is authorised by the Khedive to negotiate with King Johannes of Abyssinia for the conclusion of a treaty of peace and commerce, and for opening up the country to trade.

Advices from the West Coast of Africa state that the blockade of Dahomey continued, but apparently with little effect upon the King, who was said to be preparing for his annual raid on Abeokuta.

The Italian Scientific Association has conferred on Sir William Thomson, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, the prize instituted by Carlo Matteucci, for the Italian or foreigner who, by his writings or discoveries, has contributed most to the advancement of science.

Intelligence received in New York from Mexico to the 18th ult. states that Porfirio Diaz had then been elected President of the Republic, and Ignacio Villarte Chief Justice. An unsuccessful attempt had been made to stab the Archbishop of Mexico. His assailant was arrested.

The *Morning Post* has news from its correspondent at Berlin that the Russian Synod has published a Russian version of the Bible, the result of twenty years' labour. The version is sold at three roubles each copy; but copies are being distributed by the British and Foreign Bible Society gratuitously.

Trinity Church, Boston, United States, which has cost £150,000, and which is wholly out of debt, was consecrated on the 8th ult. by the Bishop of Massachusetts, in the presence of the Bishops of New York, New Hampshire, and Central Pennsylvania.

The golden Bacr medal has been awarded this year, by the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences, to Professor Bunge, for his various works upon the flora of Russia. The Lomonosoff premium, value 1000 roubles, was awarded to Professor Beilstein, of Kazan, for researches on the properties of bodies of the benzol series.

A Parliamentary return issued on Monday shows that the total amount of the East India loans raised in England outstanding on Sept. 30 last, and bearing interest, was £53,876,116, in addition to East India Bonds to the amount of £20,917, which do not bear interest. The total of the loans raised in India up to the same day, and bearing interest, was £72,973,641, in addition to £58,390 not bearing interest.

A telegram has been received by the owners of the steamship *Franconia*, reported as wrecked near Colon, that she has been got off and is now in safety.—The steamship *Bavaria* has been burned at sea, off the American coast. She sailed from New Orleans on the 1st ult., and on the 6th was discovered to be on fire. The crew, forty-one in number, took to the boats, and were soon picked up by an English barque.

Tuesday's *Gazette* officially announces the appointment of Sir Richard Temple as Governor of Bombay. Her Majesty has also appointed Mr. Whitley Stokes, barrister-at-law, to be an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India. The *Morning Post* announces that the Queen has appointed Colonel Laffan, Royal Engineers, to the Governorship of Bermuda, which will shortly become vacant by the retirement of Major-General J. H. Lefroy, C.B., Royal Artillery. Dr. Gouldsbury, O.M.G., has been appointed to be Administrator of the Gambia.

The Alexandra Palace and grounds, comprising the entire property, have been purchased by the London Financial Association for £390,000.

The Mansion House committee have recently made the following grants towards the relief of the sufferers by the late floods—namely, to Weston Zoyland, Somersetshire, £497; Middlezoy, £45; Burtle, £57 15s.; Borough Bridge, £37 10s.; Bramber, Sussex, £50; Langport, £40; Maidenhead, £35 16s.; St. Clement's, Worcester, £50; Hurley, Berks, £15; Tirley, Tewkesbury, £20; Lewisham (second grant), £57 1s. 2d.; and Great Oakley, Harwich, £10. The committee have still a balance in hand of over £400.

The West Yorkshire Coal-Miners' Association have resolved to give the miners notice of a 10 per cent reduction on their present wages.—Messrs. Crawshaw's colliers in the Forest of Dean have begun working under a new arrangement of weighing their output instead of supplying 21 cwt. to the ton as brought to bank. The large coal will be separated, and two classes of payments made.—Four hundred men and boys have struck work at Darfield Main Colliery, near Barnsley, in consequence of readjustment of prices in all departments, which they consider unfavourable to themselves.

The Post Office has announced a relaxation of the rule relating to the transmission of old letters by the book post. For the future old letters, or bundles of old letters—that is, letters which have apparently passed through the post before, and have served their original purpose—will be allowed to pass by book post. And, further, copies of letters, which are so marked, or, if not so marked, are yet clearly copies, and letters which are manifestly intended for publication in a newspaper, or otherwise, may also be transmitted at the book rate of postage.

At the spring exhibition of the Birmingham Society of Artists there will be two or three rooms set apart for a collection of the works of Birmingham engravers. The collection, which will amount to nearly 300 works—which are, it is curious to notice, all engraved in line—will include the works of engravers of great reputation, such as J. T. Willmore, A.R.A., and his brother; Robert and E. P. Brandard, Waud, E. Radclyffe, James B. Allen, T. Jeavons, Samuel Fisher, J. Goodyear, and others. It will be on view for a day or two next week at Messrs. Henry Graves and Co.'s, 6, Pall-mall.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

We have at last experienced a slight visitation of frost, yet such is the vigour of the executive at Sandown Park, that, owing to the precautions that had been taken, steeplechasing was not delayed even for an hour. The Sandown Park Club is now taking the position to which it is entitled, and, under the able management of Mr. Hwa Williams, there is every promise of a most successful season. A capital little book has been issued, containing the rules of the club and a list of members, and a perusal of the latter shows that a very large number of the most influential patrons of racing have recently joined. The programme on Tuesday was a fairly strong one, and some good fields ran for the various events. Abdallah showed some of his Croydon form in the Wolsey Steeplechase, and the useful Birbeck ran away with a hurdle-race. The Irish division were again successful on Wednesday, when Sultana (11 st. 4 lb.), an own sister to Abdallah, won the Prince of Wales's Steeplechase, after a tremendous finish with Lancel (12 st.). The former was subsequently backed freely for the Grand National, for which her weight, including a 5 lb. penalty, will be 10 st. 9 lb. Birbeck secured another event, and old Silvermere once more caught the judge's eye.

Taking everything into consideration, the late Waterloo Coursing Meeting was about the most successful ever held over the flats of Altcar. The importation of some Scotch does has had a most beneficial effect upon the hares, which now run far more stoutly than they used to do; Mr. Hedley's judging, as usual, gave the greatest satisfaction; and, though Hoystead was somewhat wild on two or three occasions on the first day, he is to be congratulated on a most successful début as slipper. In fact, the only people who had any real reason to complain were the unhappy backers of the favourites, as crack after crack succumbed in the most extraordinary fashion. In the second course Barabbas ran a perfect wretch against Master Sam; then Banker was unlucky in his spin against Flageolet, and suffered an easy defeat. Rondeletia, though much faster than Controversy, ran unsteadily, and the latter, putting in some good work at the finish, just won. Hematite gave Darius no chance; and old Gallant Fox scarcely allowed Myosotis, who has recently been amiss, to score a point. To wind up the first round, The Squatter led Meekman by several lengths; but he went so wide at the turns, and finished the course in such a slovenly manner, that he had no chance. In the first ties, odds of 2 to 1 were laid on Master Sam against Coomassie; but, though he reached the hare first by favour, she was far too clever for him; and then Serapis fairly smothered Hematite, who displayed none of the dash and fire that was so conspicuous in his course with Darius. The round was concluded by Beardwood leading and beating Meekman easily. In the second ties, Aunt Fleda had been too hard run on the previous day to have any chance against Coomassie; Haddo was beaten by Conster in an unlucky trial; and Serapis, after being led, beat Busy Bee by superior cleverness. After a short undecided with Conjux, Braw Lass had little trouble in gaining the verdict; and Kilkenny, though he ran well, was greatly favoured by luck in his spin with Gallant Fox. Coomassie was too good at all points for Conster in the third ties; and Braw Lass and Kilkenny had no difficulty in defeating Master Banrigh and Beardwood respectively, both the trials being very good ones. The fourth ties saw Coomassie and Braw Lass again successful, the former dashing away from Serapis in brilliant style, and picking up a weak hare at once; while the latter beat Kilkenny handsomely after a long trial. Coomassie, therefore, was the fresher of the two when they were put into the slips for the final course, and she reached the hare fully two lengths in front of Mr. Briggs's representative, and, having the best of the trial all the way through, wound up with a good kill. We think there is little doubt that the two best greyhounds in the stake were left until the last, and, though luck favoured the winner slightly, we should be very sorry to say that she did not fully deserve her position. She is a veritable little wonder, as she weighs only 44 lb., has won twenty courses without suffering a single defeat, and appears able to lead everything she meets. We app and the final course of the Cup, Purse, and Plate:—

THE WATERLOO CUP.

(E) Mr. R. F. Wilkins vs (Mr. R. Gittus's) f w b p Coomassie, by Celebrated—Queen, beat (E) Mr. J. Briggs's bk b p Braw Lass, by Blackburn—Happy Lass, and won.

THE WATERLOO PURSE.

(S) Mr. R. B. Carruthers's bk b p Change, by Contango—Hannah, beat (I) Mr. R. M. Douglas vs (Mr. Watson's) f d p Hornpipe, by Light Cavalry—Humming Bee, and won.

THE WATERLOO PLATE.

(S) Mr. D. J. Paterson's bk w d Poacher, by Peasant Boy—Nancy, beat (E) Mr. T. L. Reed vs (Mr. G. Carruthers's) f b Coupland Lass, by Cashier—Canzonette, and won.

The Cambridge University Billiard Cue has been won by Mr. Burnett, of Catherine's, who beat Mr. Phillips, of Downing, in the final game by eighteen points.

On Monday evening last a very interesting billiard-match was played at the Gaiety Restaurant, Strand, between Joseph Bennett (ex-champion) and S. W. Stanley. The game was 1000 up, level, on an ordinary table, and such is the general opinion of Stanley's spot-hazard play, that odds of 6 and 7 to 4 were freely laid on him. Bennett has been terribly unlucky in his recent matches, and once more fortune refused to smile; for though he played wonderful well—well enough to win nine games out of ten—and was 120 points in front at the interval, yet, on resuming play, Stanley made two spot breaks which numbered no less than 455, and eventually won by 207 points. The winners best contributions were 115 (3 and 25), 91 (14 and 13), 55 (14), 47 (4 and 5), 42 (13), 229 (75), 226 (28 and 43), and 68 (17); while Bennett ran up 194 (44 and 2), 128 (10 and 9), 76 (3), 35 (3), 188 (58), and 47 (2 and 10). An American billiard tournament, promoted by the liberality of Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, who have given £100 in prizes, is now being played at the Gaiety; and there will be four games each day—to-day (Saturday), Monday, and Tuesday next. Cook, Joseph Bennett, Taylor, Stanley, Kilkenny, Timbrell, Shorter, and F. Bennett are engaged in it; and all of them play every day. We shall write fully of the play next week, but we cannot pass over without some allusion one of the most remarkable achievements ever performed in public. This was accomplished by F. Shorter, one of the limit men, who was playing against Joseph Bennett on Tuesday evening. After the usual misses by each, Shorter made a losing hazard off the red, and then failed to bring off a long stab shot. Bennett, however, did not score, and then Shorter went right out with the grand break of 295, which included 45 and 47 consecutive spot strokes. This is probably the first time that a love game was ever won in any handicap or match, and the performance was the more extraordinary from the fact that Shorter is a young player who has scarcely played a dozen games in public, and yet the entire break was made with the coolness of a veteran, and many hazards from awkward positions were brought off with wonderful precision. Shorter's performance was so thoroughly appreciated by his brother professionals that they at once decided to present him with a silver cup in remembrance of it. The figures in brackets denote the number of consecutive spot strokes in each break.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

On Tuesday the Lord Mayor entertained at dinner at the Mansion House the chief members of the Corn Exchange.

The Company of Leathersellers have given £10 10s. to the funds of the North-Eastern Hospital, Hackney-road.

The second annual meeting of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching was held on Wednesday—Mr. Goschen, M.P., president of the society, in the chair.

The annual festival dinner of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools was held, on Thursday week, at the City Terminus Hotel—Mr. Charles Leaf presiding. Subscriptions were announced to the amount of £4750.

Lord Houghton presided, last Saturday, at the annual meeting of the Newspaper Press Fund, at which a report of a satisfactory character was presented. The anniversary festival is to take place on May 5, Lord Hartington in the chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer received a deputation of working men last Saturday, who sought his support to a bill which will remove the property qualifications for members of town councils and local boards.

Serjeants' Inn, Chancery-lane, was, yesterday week, disposed of by public auction by Messrs. Norton, Trist, and Company. The bidding started at £40,000, and proceeded by small amounts to £57,100, at which price it was knocked down to Mr. Serjeant Cox.

Sir Bartle Frere was, on Wednesday night, entertained at a banquet at the Langham Hotel previous to his departure to the Cape Colonies, of which he has been appointed Governor. Amongst the speakers were Mr. Goschen, who presided, the Earl of Carnarvon, and the Marquis of Salisbury.

At the weekly meeting of the London School Board, on Wednesday, an offer from the Drapers' Company to give two scholarships, for boys and girls, of £30 each, tenable for four years, was accepted, making nine scholarships which have been presented to the board by the same body.

A meeting in behalf of the Serbian Relief Fund was held at Grosvenor House on Wednesday—the Duke of Westminster presiding. Dr. Sandwith gave a lecture upon the condition of Serbia at present, and upon the nature of the Turkish administration there before the province obtained its independence.

The annual show in connection with the Notting-hill Workmen's Flower Show and Home Encouragement Society, of which the Dukes of Argyll and Westminster and the Earl of Shaftesbury are vice-presidents, was held, last Saturday, in the London School-Board Rooms, Saunders-road, Shepherd's-bush.

The Lord Mayor, at the request of the general committee for the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the introduction of printing into England by William Caxton, has called a public meeting in furtherance of the scheme, to be held in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, on Monday, the 26th inst., at half-past two o'clock.

Lord Alfred Churchill, yesterday week, introduced to the President of the Local Government Board a deputation which asked the assistance of the Government in obtaining a return bearing upon the sanitary condition of the metropolis. Mr. Slater-Booth admitted the importance of the subject, and expressed his readiness to supply the desired information if it could be procured.

The vestry of St. Martin's in-the-Fields have resolved—at the suggestion of Miss Octavia Hill, who contributes some portion of the cost—to lay out with flower beds and walks the old burial-ground in Drury-lane, which has so long remained in an unsightly condition, and to open the ground to the public for the purposes of recreation.

On Thursday week the third and concluding sitting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel—Mr. Sampson Lloyd, M.P., in the chair. Bankruptcy Law, the facilities for admission to the Library of Patents, and Mr. Cowen's County Courts Jurisdiction Bill were amongst the subjects discussed.

The forty-fifth anniversary festival of the Linen and Woollen Drapers' &c., Institution took place, yesterday week, at Freemasons' Hall; Mr. John Scott presiding. The chairman's list of donations and subscriptions in connection with the festival amounted to £1820; he himself gave 100 guineas, and there were other contributions of the same amount; the total was £2733.

The Hon. T. G. Grosvenor, C.B., gave a lecture in aid of the deaf and dumb, at St. Saviour's, Oxford-street, on Tuesday, his subject being a Journey through China. The lecturer had been sent by the Government to inquire into the circumstances of the murder of Mr. Margary, and he described his journey as the first successful one ever undertaken by a European through China.

The Metropolitan Board of Works had a long discussion, yesterday week, on the projected purchase of the metropolitan water companies, and, by twenty-six votes against six, adopted a report authorising the works and general purposes committee to prepare a bill empowering the board to take under its control the water supply of the metropolis, to purchase the companies and to extend existing works.

Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., presided, yesterday week, at a general meeting of the Corporation of the Hall of Arts and Sciences, which was held at the Royal Albert Hall. A statement which was circulated among the members showed that the estimated annual expenditure for the repair and maintenance of the hall was £4898. The estimated receipts were the seat rates on 2136 seats at £2 per seat—£4272.

The London Stereoscopic Company have presented the Compton committee with 105 copies of their excellent carte de visite of Mr. Compton, to each of which that gentleman has appended his signature. Anyone, therefore, wishing to possess so interesting a memorial should send 2s. 6d. in stamps or P.O.O. to Mr. Alfred Mackenzie, of 56, Queen's-road, St. John's-wood, to whom the committee have intrusted the disposal of them.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the third week of February) was 85,871, of whom 39,179 were in workhouses and 46,692 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 3185, 12,480, and 22,674 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 739, of whom 534 were men, 168 women, and 37 children under sixteen.

The sixth annual festival of the United Kingdom Railway Officers' and Servants' Association and Railway Orphan Fund was held, on Wednesday evening, at the City Terminus Hotel—the Lord Mayor in the chair, supported by the Sheriffs and Under-Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. One of the results of the civic patronage thus conferred upon the institution was that one hundred more guests had attended the dinner this year than on any former occasion, making about 300 in all, whose contributions amounted to £1100.

An additional bed has been added to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, which is designated "The Mayfair Cot," as it is entirely supported by the children who attend the children's service, held each Sunday afternoon, in Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair.—Through the liberality of Mr. Arthur Sullivan and Mr. W. S. Gilbert, two additional beds have been added to the Victoria Hospital for Children, Gough House, Chelsea, to be called "The Sullivan Cot" and "The Gilbert Cot." There are now eleven special cots in the hospital, nine of which have been established within the last two years.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Milliners and Dressmakers' Provident and Benevolent Institution was held, yesterday week, at the Langham Hall; Dr. Brewer, the president of the institution, occupied the chair. The report of the directors stated that the receipts for the year were £576 7s., of which £375 18s. 6d. was from dividends, and the remainder from members and subscribers. The sum of £359 8s. had been devoted to the relief of eighteen members during the year. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Bland, the Rev. Mr. Vignolles, the Rev. Mr. Blackett, Dr. Williams, Mr. Bury, and other gentlemen, who dilated on the advantages of the institution.

The annual meeting of the "Maritime League for the Resumption of Naval Rights by Great Britain" was held, yesterday week, at the Charing-cross Hotel. In its manifestoes the league states that the sole object for which it exists is to procure the withdrawal of Great Britain from the Declaration of Paris of 1856. Its members regard as a vital matter to the interests of this country "the retention and the exercise to their full extent of those naval rights founded on the law of nature and sanctioned by the law of nations" which what they regard as the unauthoritative Declaration of Paris, that the neutral flag should cover enemy's goods not being contraband of war, assumed to abolish. Mr. Stewart E. Rolland, chairman of the council of the league, presided.

The Royal Commissioners of the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878 have taken possession of their new offices at Canada-buildings, Westminster. The immediate result of the meeting of the Commissioners, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, last Saturday, was that printed documents describing the French arrangements for the Exhibition, and others containing applications for space were immediately forwarded to all firms in Great Britain and Ireland who have taken part in recent Exhibitions, as well as to all Chambers of Commerce. All communications in reference to the disposal of space, or relating to the British section generally, should be addressed to Mr. P. Cunliffe Owen, C.P., secretary to the Royal Commission, Canada-buildings, Westminster, S.W.

The general annual meeting of the governors of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum and election of inmates was held, on Monday, at the Mansion-House Rooms, Queen Victoria-street—Mr. Nehemiah Griffiths, the treasurer presiding. Forty-five admissions took place during the year by election and one by purchase, whilst during the same period forty-six children had completed their term of residence, one child died at home, and six were removed; 169 boys and seventy-five girls were now resident, and the committee regretted that they could only increase that number by fifteen on the present occasion. The educational work had proved very efficient, and had been, as usual, examined and reported on by the inspector of the British and Foreign School Society, who states of the boys' school, "That the discipline is good, and the standard of attainment satisfactory throughout," and that "the general tone of the girls' school is very commendable, and the teachers earnest and painstaking." The report concludes by an earnest appeal on behalf of the little ones of those who, having "gone down to the sea in ships and done business in great waters," have, in the dispensation of Providence, left so sad but so sacred a legacy behind them.—The Earl of Northbrook has consented to preside at the Jubilee Festival, which will be held at the asylum, Snaresbrook, early in June.

Last week 2450 births and 1495 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 62, and the deaths 221, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 104 from smallpox 14 from measles, 16 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 38 from whooping-cough, 17 from different forms of fever, and 14 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 208 deaths were referred, against 207 and 187 in the two preceding weeks. These deaths were 35 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of measles, scarlet fever, whooping-cough, and fever were considerably lower than the corrected weekly average. The deaths referred to fever were 21 below the corrected average: 2 were certified as typhus, 11 as enteric or typhoid, and 4 as low or simple fever. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 103, 90, and 72 in the three preceding weeks, rose last week to 104, which was, with but one exception, the highest weekly number recorded during the present epidemic; 42 were certified as unvaccinated, 25 as vaccinated. In the remaining 37 cases the medical certificates did not furnish any information as to vaccination, or contained statements that the medical practitioners were unable to certify whether the deceased had or had not been vaccinated. Different forms of violence caused 54 deaths; 48 were the result of negligence or accident, including 13 from fractures and contusions, 3 from burns and scalds, 6 from drowning, and 14 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. Four deaths were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. Two deaths were referred to hydrophobia. Last week the mean temperature at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was 40 deg., being 1 deg. above the average.

The Estimates for the effective and non-effective services of the Army for the ensuing year have been issued. They show a net decrease of £742,900, the total being £14,538,700, as against £15,281,600 voted last year.

The estate of Grellons, in Bow, near Crediton, North Devon, consisting of a handsome residence and 116 acres of far-famed pasture-land, has been sold to Mr. W. H. Kelland, of Lincoln's-Inn, for £11,000, being at the rate of nearly £100 per acre—an extraordinary price for Devonshire land.

Last Saturday the memorial stones of three new schools of the Manchester School Board were laid in different parts of the city. The schools will accommodate upwards of 3000 children, and the cost, including purchase of land and furniture, will be about £30,000.

Post-Office Telegraph Stamps of the following denominations are now in use in addition to those previously issued—viz., 4d., 6d., 3s., 10s., £1, and £5. These stamps will be kept at all the larger post offices; and, on application being made beforehand, they can be obtained at any office.

Mr. Gladstone has written to the Plumstead-common Protection League expressing his fear that he cannot undertake, in the midst of his Parliamentary engagements, to attend a public meeting on the subject of Plumstead-common, and doubting whether he should by such attendance gain information sufficiently specific.

The Extra Supplement.

AVONMOUTH DOCK, BRISTOL.

A new dock, constructed for the port of Bristol on the shore of the Bristol Channel, at the mouth of the river Avon, a few miles from that ancient and important commercial city, was formally opened, last Saturday, by the Mayor and Corporation. This work has been eight or nine years in progress, being actually commenced in August, 1868. The total cost of dock, lock, warehouses, machinery, and plant is something like £600,000 or £200,000 more than the original capital of the company. The basin of the dock contains a clear area of sixteen acres, being 1400 ft. long and 500 ft. wide, and has a depth of water at ordinary tides of 31 ft. 3 in., while a depth of 26 ft. can always be maintained. The dock gates are the highest in the world, having a depth of no less than 49 ft. and a width of 70 ft. The lock is 600 ft. long and 70 ft. wide, with a depth of water over 40 ft. The engineer was Mr. Brunlees, C.E., and the contractor Mr. Lawrence, of King's Lynn. The apparatus for opening and closing the gates, and for supplying the six large cranes which surround the dock with motive power, was provided by the firm of Sir W. Armstrong and Company, of Newcastle. The dock is in direct communication with the Great Western and Midland Railway systems, by means of the Port and Pier Railway, which runs from Avonmouth along the side of the river to the Suspension Bridge, whence the Clifton Joint Extension, under Durdham Down, runs into the Great Western at the Bristol terminus and the Midland at Fishponds. Within the past ten years the river Avon has had its bed deepened and its dangerous angles cut off, and new basins have been provided by the city authorities at the cost of nearly half a million sterling; and a dock quite as large as the Avonmouth Dock will be opened next year at Portishead, about twelve miles below Bristol, to which the Corporation, having a large area of property near the docks, contributed £100,000. By next year, therefore, a million and a half will have been spent in the endeavour to attract a share of the large ocean-going steam trade to the West of England port, and in the hope of recovering the position Bristol once held of the second city in the kingdom.

The opening ceremony, on Saturday, was simple but effective. The Mayor and Corporation, High Sheriff, Dock Company's directors, and several hundreds of invited guests left Cumberland Basin in the Irish steamer Juno, which, as it entered the new dock, cut in two a line of blue ribbon, as a signal that all obstructions had been removed. At this moment the rifle band struck up the National Anthem, a salvo of artillery was fired from the dock bank, and was replied to by the guns of the training gun-boat Ferret, manned by the volunteer naval artillery, and by the formidable training-ship and the battery at Portishead. The Juno then steamed round the dock, and the Mayor made a short speech declaring the dock opened. Other speeches were also delivered.

In the evening the Mayor, Mr. George Edwards, entertained the Corporation, directors, and a select party at a banquet in the hall of the Merchant Venturers. It was then announced that the Great Western Railway Company were going to advertise at once for tenders for the completion of the tunnel under the Severn, and that they contemplated making Bristol the centre of their system of railways.

FISHING-SMACKS IN THE NORTH SEA.

We are glad to announce that the Lord Mayor of London has intimated his willingness to assist in raising a fund for the widows and orphans of the crews of the fishing-smacks which were lost in the gale of the 6th ult. There are eighteen smacks missing from Yarmouth and seven from Lowestoft. The Admiralty, in the week before last, sent out two steamers, the Valorous and the Seawey, cruising up and down the North Sea, to look for these unlucky fishing craft; but their search proved to be of no avail. Our illustration, drawn by Mr. Joseph Wells, an artist of much talent and promise, represents the appearance of such vessels, labouring in a rough sea, perhaps on the Doggerbank, or some accustomed fishing-ground. We hope that the charitable subscription opened by the Lord Mayor will be considered to have a good claim on public liberality; as it should be remembered that these sea fisheries, which have just now cost the lives of nearly a hundred men and boys on the Norfolk coast, supply an important article of food to the people of London.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

At a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi, the third service-clasp of the institution and £3 were voted to Mr. James White, coxswain of the Fishguard life-boats, and £28 to the crews of those boats, in acknowledgment of their recent gallant services in going out in a strong gale and heavy sea, and bringing safely ashore the crews numbering altogether twenty men, of the sloop Adventurer, of Bridgewater; the brigantine B. F. Nash, of New York; the smack George Evans, of New-quay; and the schooner Supply, of Newport. Rewards amounting to £214 were granted to the crews of other life-boats of the society for services rendered during the past month, in which period they had been instrumental altogether in saving eighty-two lives from various wrecks, besides assisting to save two vessels from destruction. One of the crew of the Aberystwith life-boat perished from the cold and exposure incurred in going out in the boat to rescue a shipwrecked crew. The meeting expressed its deep sympathy with his widow and two children, and voted £100 towards the local subscription for their relief; £46 10s. was also awarded the crew of the life-boat for their arduous services on this occasion.

The silver medal of the institution and its thanks inscribed on vellum were granted to Mr. Henry Carr, examining officer of H.M. Customs at Wexford, Ireland, and £4 to four other men, for rescuing, at much risk of life, by means of a small boat, the crew of six men from the fishing-boat Morning Star, of Wexford, which had stranded on the bar of that port in a strong wind from the S.S.W. and a rough sea, on Jan. 22.

Other rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts, and payments amounting altogether to £1150 were made on some of the 256 life-boat stations of the society. The receipt of several contributions and legacies was announced. Reports were read from Inspectors Woad, Macdonald, and Gray Jones, R.N., on their recent visits to the coast.

The annual meeting of the institution is to take place at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on the 15th inst., the Duke of Northumberland, president of the institution, in the chair.

Vice-Admiral Sir Charles T. Shadwell, K.C.B., has been awarded the good-service pension which became available by the promotion of Admiral Sir Henry Codrington.

The roll of the House of Lords for the present Session contains 508 names, but seven peers are twice named in the roll. The junior Baron on the list is Lord Airey.



YARMOUTH FISHING SMACKS IN THE NORTH SEA.

PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

Something similar to that filling of benches generally resulting from the engagement of a "star" of the first magnitude at a theatre suffering from public inattention might be said to have taken place in the Upper House a third time this Session, did the comparison not smack of irreverence for our hereditary legislators. That languid interest in human affairs deemed proper to the Chamber of Peers was partially roused yesterday week by Earl Delawarr, who made an effective appeal on behalf of railway servants—no less than 5000 met with fatal accidents in 1875—but only drew from Earl Beauchamp a statement that the House of Commons Committee on the question of compensation of servants would be reappointed.

The Turkish flag was unfurled to the breeze again on Monday; and, once again this Session, there was a goodly gathering, which included one or two Princes of the Blood Royal—by marriage—and, among the ladies in the galleries, a Countess whose beauty is of European fame. But, if this notable audience had assembled with the expectation of hearing the voice of one particular charmer after enduring a foretaste of purgatory in listening to the somewhat inarticulate deliverance of Lord Stratheden and Campbell on the Eastern Question, they were disappointed. They did not hear the noble Earl, who, even in the grandeur of his gilded cage, may, as he not disapprovingly regards a hand exceptionally white and shapely, long for the liberty of that freer if humbler House, where he was not tied down to chapter and verse as he is now by a lordling of precocious wisdom, backed up by a noble Earl whose smile is as child-like and bland as that of the "Heathen Chinese." Lord Stratheden's rambling speech was delivered in support of the following motion:—

That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will adopt such measures as appear to be the best calculated to prevent hostilities, to secure adherence to the treaties of March 30 and April 15, 1856, so far as the Conference of 1871 has re-established them, and to promote the welfare of the races subject to the Ottoman Empire.

Earl Grey having, with that air of sagacity natural to him, declared the motion objectionable because it implied that if the House were not to adopt the address the Government would not "pursue a beneficial course," Lord Derby declined to go all over the ground he had traversed in his two previous speeches in that House on the Eastern Question, but replied to the criticisms of the mover and Earl Grey, to whom he paid a graceful compliment for the counsel offered in his speech. The Duke of Argyll then asked the Government to adopt some means by which civilised Europeans might be appointed to see the promised reforms carried out in those provinces of Turkey which had been the scene of the outrages on Christians. By this time the number present had diminished considerably. Declining to accede to a suggestion from Viscount Ashford that the motion had better be withdrawn, Lord Stratheden proceeded to the bitter end, and was rewarded by being outvoted by 4 to 1 in a House of five members.

If the Government think short-sittings make long friends in the House of Lords they are going the right way to work to effect their purpose. On Tuesday the House sat for half an hour only, the sole business transacted being the second reading of the Public Record Office Bill, the object of which, as explained by the Lord Chancellor, is to enable the Master of the Rolls to burn a lot of waste paper that has accumulated in the Record Office.

In the course of a short sitting, on Thursday, the Earl of Carnarvon, replying to the Earl of Belmore, stated that for the last two years the kidnapping trade in the South Seas had been reduced to very narrow limits, and might be said to have been entirely suppressed except for occasional transgressions. Still, if the supervision were relaxed, the iniquities of the trade might be expected immediately to revive.

COMMONS.

From the point of view of those who glance over the debates for the same reason that they go to the play—for distraction—there is little of interest in the weekly record of the Lower House. A peal of laughter enlivened the House spasmodically when the member for Stoke gave a fresh illustration of the proximity of the sublime to the ridiculous by announcing his intention of moving a resolution on the Eastern Question, with which it is presumed his Wapping experiences may have familiarised him. A shadow may almost be said to have fallen on the House when it became known that the hon. and gallant member who is wont to relieve the tedium of debate after the dinner hour (Major O'Gorman) had been stricken with erysipelas. As for action on the interminable topic of the day, that may be said to have resolved itself into marking time, not to mention a military phrase which can scarcely be considered complimentary.

The business of the House might be compressed into a nutshell. Colonel Sir J. Hogg, whose lofty bearing is, perhaps, proper to a personage intrusted with the functions of Edile of the metropolis, relieved the minds of many worthy people by assuring them that the steps of St. Martin's Church would not be touched by the new thoroughfare which the Metropolitan Board of Works is to make from Bethnal-green, via Clerkenwell and Bloomsbury, to Trafalgar-square. With this understanding, Mr. Beresford-Hope and Lord Elcho withdrew their opposition, on Thursday week, and the bill was read the second time. In Committee on the Prisons Bill, the same evening, a division was taken on Mr. Macdonald's amendment antagonistic to the sale of work done by prisoners in gaols, and the amendment was defeated by 218 votes to 70.

Next day Mr. Trevelyan made his motion—"That, in the opinion of this House, the principle of open competition for first appointments, which prevails in the Army and in most of the public departments, should be extended to the Foreign Office and the Diplomatic Service." The hon. member expounded his argument in favour of the motion logically and ably, but was met with a defence of the present system on the part of Mr. Bourke and Sir Stafford Northcote; and, though Mr. Lowe put in a few pithy remarks in his support, the motion was negatived, but by a comparatively small majority, the votes being 112 to 159. Thereafter ensued a debate long drawn out on the subject of the neglect of Scotch business last Session, to remedy which hon. members from beyond the Tweed have not followed the example of some of their impulsive Irish brethren and formed a Home-Rule Association, but have cannily brought their grievances before the House. Sir George Campbell (who can hardly complain that he is not permitted to catch the Speaker's eye with sufficient frequency) having delivered what Mr. Cross called "a good-natured grumble all round," other Scotch members aired their eloquence, and the upshot was that the Home Secretary pledged himself to give due attention to any Scotch business brought before him by Scotch members. The claims of his constituents on Plumstead-common as a playground having been advocated by Mr. Boord, only to be met with an equally earnest argument from Mr. Hardy in favour of using the common as an exercise-ground for the artillery at Woolwich, the rest of the sitting was taken up with the consideration of Mr. O. Morgan's remarks on the delay in the administration of justice under the Judicature Acts.

Dr. Kenealy's formidable motion, the reading of which, on Monday last, elicited mirth, is to be formally brought before the House on Monday next, and runs thus:—"That it is incumbent on this country to maintain the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, not only as being bound by various treaties to do so, but also for the security of our Eastern possessions and the peace of the world; and that this House disapproves of the despatch of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to Sir Henry Elliot, dated Aug. 29, 1876, 11.55 p.m." Bulgaria came in for a fair share of the questions on Monday, when Mr. Anderson inquired whether the Government had received from Tatar-Bazardjik a petition similar to one published in that morning's *Daily News*, and complaining that the promised reforms had not been effected by Turkey in Bulgaria. Mr. Bourke not only said such a petition had been received, but added that it would be sent on to Constantinople—an answer which Mr. Anderson thought might be taken to mean that the paper had been forwarded to the Porte with the names of the petitioners, who might thereby get into hot water for their zeal. To which Mr. Bourke made reply that, of course, he simply meant the petition would be dispatched to our *Chargé d'Affaires* there. In passing, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs mentioned, in response to Mr. Gladstone, that additional papers respecting Bulgaria would be laid on the table. (Parenthetically, it may be added that Mr. Bourke on the morrow stated, amid marks of approbation from the Opposition, that the original of the Bulgarian petition would be kept at the Foreign Office, and a copy, without the names of the petitioners, sent to Constantinople.) As the Civil Service Estimates this year amount to £21,750,000, and show an increase of £300,000 over last year's, Mr. Goldsmid considered it opportune, on the motion to go into Committee of Supply on the Supplementary Estimates, to move an amendment to the effect that a proper explanation of these Estimates should first be given by a responsible member of the Government. This idea having been warmly supported by Mr. Rylands and Mr. Childers, and others, a brief and business-like statement was made in passing by Mr. W. H. Smith to show the increase was mainly owing to the expenses of works in connection with the Courts of Justice and the War Office. Sir Stafford Northcote replied to the criticisms of Mr. Childers and Mr. Goldsmid by saying he was not to be induced to make his Budget speech prematurely that night; that although the present state of the revenue was not exactly satisfactory, it might not turn out to be so bad as was expected this year; and that he would consult with Mr. W. H. Smith to see whether the suggestion of Mr. Goldsmid could be carried out next year. Then, after a variety of criticisms, the following sums were voted:—£12,337 for public buildings (hon. members indulging in a laugh at the item for repairing the prison-room of the House); £1490 for the National Gallery; £1200 to repair the breach in Dover Pier caused by the late storms; £40,975 for the new Courts of Justice, which are rapidly being proceeded with, and one portion of which, the First Commissioner of Works said, would be completed by the end of the year; £69,400 for the purchase of land in Westminster to build new Government offices upon—carried by 96 votes to 61; £47,000 for the purchase of Winchester House for the War Office—a vote strongly objected to by Mr. Childers; £21,180 for the purchase of embassy and consular buildings in Rome—a vote which Mr. Rylands objected to and Dr. Kenealy stigmatised as a "vile extravagance," but which was agreed to by 167 votes to 53; £10,110 for additional salaries and expenses of the Foreign Office, mostly incurred through the complications in the East; £15,796 for supplementary salaries and expenses for the Board of Trade—not agreed to until Mr. Plimsoll and Mr. E. J. Reed had vigorously protested against the inactivity of the ship inspectors, to whom good wages were given; £11,400 for expenses of the law officers of the Crown; £2000 for the Science and Art Department; £30,240 for the suppression of the slave trade. At this stage, midnight, Dr. Kenealy declared he was quite worn out after discussing "these figures" for five or six hours; and Mr. Whalley subsequently gravely threatened to resign if these late sittings continued to be indulged in, and Mr. Butt's followers persisted in their course of obstructing the business of the House.

On Tuesday the question of most moment had reference to a telegram which appeared in the second edition of the *Times* of that afternoon, and which asserted that at a Council of Ministers at St. Petersburg it had been resolved to demobilise the Russian army on the conclusion of peace between Turkey and Servia and Montenegro. Sir H. Drummond-Wolf inquired whether the intelligence had reached the Foreign Office; and Mr. Bourke replied that it had not, nor had the Foreign Secretary received any confirmation of the news from the Russian Ambassador, whom he had seen that afternoon. Still harping on the East, another hon. member, Mr. Henry Samuelson, asked for information regarding the number of British consuls in Bulgaria, and elicited from the Chancellor of the Exchequer the reply that he had better move for a return on the subject, and a further statement to the effect that Mr. Dupuis was, and is still, our Consul at Adrianople. "Is it not a fact that Mr. Dupuis was paralytic and totally incapable of travelling?" queried Mr. Gladstone. "I have made inquiries, but have not yet got an answer," said Sir Stafford. Those dignitaries of the City of London who form the Irish Society were not spared in the speech of Mr. C. Lewis, introducing the appended motion:—"That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the constitution, management, and annual expenditure of the Irish Society of London; and, further, to report as to what, if any, change can be made in the governing body or the mode of administration, in order to ensure a more economical and advantageous application of the property, or whether such result can be best attained by placing the property in the hands of public trustees resident in Ireland." He complained of the anomaly of a place like Derry being governed by a society sitting in London, said that in five years the expenses of management "and refreshment" had amounted to nearly £22,500, and pointed out that in 1854 a Royal Commission reported that the Irish Society ought to be dissolved. Sir Sidney Waterlow, as a governor of the Irish Society, flew to the rescue. He said he did not even receive his travelling expenses to Derry, where he simply put the society to the expense of feeding him, though he admitted all the members were not so moderate. Like Silas Wegg, Sir Sidney Waterlow dropped into poetry, informing the House that on a stone in the cathedral of Derry there was inscribed 200 years ago—

If stones could speak, they London's praise would sound,
That built this church from out the ground.

The House laughed at the reading of this couplet, and laughed again when Sir Sidney gravely added that there was not a stone in Derry which would not make the same proclamation. Among the other hon. members who relieved their minds on the subject were Mr. R. Smyth, who was in favour of reforming the Irish Society; Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, who defended it; Mr. Whalley, who rejoiced that the Corporation of London "had been more than a match for that desolating and destructive power, the Church of Rome;" and Sir M. Hicks-Brach, who opposed the motion on behalf of the Government. Mr. Lewis suffered defeat by 108 votes to 53. The

Training of Teachers was the next subject debated. Mr. Samuelson's motion for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the system of apprenticeship of pupil-teachers in elementary schools and the constitution of training colleges for teachers received the support of Mr. Fawcett and Mr. W. E. Forster; but, being opposed by Lord Sandon and Sir Stafford Northcote, it was rejected by 104 votes to 48.

Wednesday was a red-letter day for those who are of opinion that questions exist in the consideration of which even the Ministry of a Conservative majority may not be infallible. Mr. Mundella's bill for abolishing the property qualification now requisite for members of town councils and local boards, and for rendering every burgess eligible for election to those representative institutions—the Town Councils and Local Boards Bill, in short—having been read a second time on the understanding that it should not go into Committee until April 10. Government suffered defeat upon a subject which it was scarcely wise to make a party question of. Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen moved the second reading of the Colonial Marriages Bill, the purport whereof is to declare the children of marriages which are legitimate in Australia legitimate in England, so that there may be no obstacle to their inheriting any property to which they may be heirs in this country. The mover added that a provision in the bill requiring the parents to be residents in the colonies would prevent British home subjects taking advantage of the measure to evade the law of England. This remark was unfortunate for Mr. Beresford-Hope, who delivered a prepared speech, in which he seemed to imply that by this bill two brothers might be able to marry their widows' sisters, and who feared that, if the measure were to be adopted, hon. members might see at the foot of Ludgate-circus an advertisement by Messrs. Cook of "Marriage Trips to Australia at 10 per Cent Reduction." Mr. Young, formerly a resident in Australia, thought such an argument was "enough to make people's hair stand on end." The bill was opposed by the Attorney-General (who remarked that he would not have been an opponent if it was simply proposed by the measure to make marriage with a deceased wife's sister legal), and by the Attorney-General for Ireland; but was emphatically supported by Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Roebuck, and Sir Henry James; and was read the second time by 192 to 141 votes, the Opposition indulging in prolonged cheering when it became clear that there was a majority of 51 against the Government. The Metropolitan Open Spaces Bill was then read the second time, on the motion of Mr. Whalley; and the only other incident of the sitting worth mentioning was that Mr. Biggar, in pursuance of a fell mission he has set himself this Session, talked out Mr. Chaplin's Threshing-Machines Bill.

Amongst the numerous inquiries made of Her Majesty's Ministers on Thursday, Sir G. Campbell occupied the position of chief querist. The hon. gentleman's questions embraced the reported construction of a new residence for the Viceroy of India at Simla; the employment of Mr. G. Fitzgerald, an officer in our Indian financial department, in the service of the Khedive of Egypt; and the use of a "German title Kaiser" by the Viceroy of India as the new Indian title of her Majesty—a title (he said) as unknown to the natives as the English one, and set out in the Persian language as little known to most of them as the English language. Lord G. Hamilton, replying to the first of those questions, stated that the only expenditure sanctioned by the Secretary of State was one for the carrying out of improved sanitary arrangements; that the residence of the Viceroy at Simla was admittedly inadequate to meet the required accommodation, and that certain enlargements of the building were contemplated, the details in respect of which he (Lord George Hamilton) was not yet in possession of. In reference to the second interrogatory, the noble Lord said that the officer in question, on his return from India, had his leave extended to a year, and that he had accepted a proposal of the Khedive of Egypt to occupy such time in the service of that ruler; that that arrangement did not conflict with the policy announced by her Majesty's Government last year, when it "refused to allow any British officer to undertake any office in connection with Egyptian finances without first resigning the British service." In responding to the third inquiry of the ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal—which, by-the-by, was made amid much derisive laughter and cheers from certain members below the gangway—Lord G. Hamilton observed that since the question appeared on the notice-papers he received a large number of letters from distinguished Oriental scholars, expressing indignant surprise that a gentleman of such large Indian experience as Sir G. Campbell should have supposed the word Kaiser to be German, and unknown to the people of India. The word Kaiser was really an old Arabic word, which had been used in India for centuries, both in writing and speaking. On being further interpolated by the discomfited knight as to the reason of putting it into the Persian language, the noble Lord rejoined that the word was Persian, Arabic, and Greek, and equally well known in all those languages. Lord G. Hamilton, replying to Mr. Gourley, said the cost of the recent ceremony of the proclamation of her Majesty as Empress of India at Delhi was £65,000, but this would be greatly reduced by various items, and he hoped it would be found that a great political object had been attained at a very little cost. The Chancellor of the Exchequer informed Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen that the Government could offer no facilities for the further progress of the Colonial Marriages Bill. The House having resolved itself into a Committee, occupied itself for nearly the remainder of the sitting with the consideration of the Prisons Bill.

THE TRANSVAAL REPUBLIC.

The speech of her Majesty the Queen, at the opening of this Session of Parliament, made mention of "the Transvaal Republic" as a South African State foreign to her colonial dominions. We have been reminded that the proper style and title of that independent political body is "the South African Republic." But there are still, probably, too many of our countrymen who scarcely know the existence of the two Dutch States adjoining the English Colonies in South Africa. They are both of them offshoots, as it were, from the Cape Colony. The Orange River Free State was, up to 1835, inhabited by small native tribes under petty chiefs. The Bechuannas, Corannas, Basutos, and Borolongas, and also by some settlements of Hottentots and half-castes from the Cape Colony, under Captain Adam Kok, Waterboer, and others. The country at that time was covered with vast herds of game of every description. When the Dutch emigrant farmers, in 1836, passed over the Orange River, the boundary of the Cape Colony, large tracts of country fell an easy conquest to them. A few of them remained in occupation of their lands, living in their waggons and tents, tending their flocks and herds, but being almost as migratory as the game. The great body, however, of these "pioneers of South Africa" passed on inland. One portion of them went over the Drakensberg into what is now the province of Natal, where fierce battles took place with the Zulus. The other portion of these Dutch farmers also had their troubles with the natives of the interior. They had a good

deal of fighting with a nation then powerful, under Mosilikatse, before they conquered the country which is now the Transvaal Republic. The Orange River Free State, and the Transvaal Republic, were for a long time under one general government, if such it could be called. The names of Boshoff, Potgeiter, Pretorius, and others, are enrolled as their chief magistrates. In 1861 the last-named President was at the head of both States; but in that year a separation of the Governments took place, and they are now two distinct Governments, with a President and Volksraad, or council, to each. The Orange River Free State passed through two or three phases, and two collisions with the British troops, before it was recognised as an independent State. In 1846 Sir Harry Smith, as High Commissioner, took possession of the country. It was held by the British Crown, under the name of the "Orange River Sovereignty," until January, 1852, when it was surrendered by Sir G. Clerk, who was sent out from this country as her Majesty's Special Commissioner, with full powers to relinquish the territory. The Dutch inhabitants now claim and hold both these States as independent republics.

The Transvaal Republic was the second Dutch State in South Africa, but is the more important of the two. It extends, at present, between latitudes 22 deg. to 27 deg. south, and from longitudes 25 deg. to 32 deg. east. It adjoins the Orange Free State, part of Basutoland, Natal, Zululand north of the Tugela, and there is only a small tract of country in possession of natives between the Transvaal territory and the Portuguese settlement at Delagoa Bay. The area of the Transvaal State is said to be 120,000 square miles, with a population of 40,000 whites (Europeans) and 250,000 Africans. The revenue and expenditure is about £72,000 a year, but this sum gives very little idea of the present or future of the country. The people are of primitive habits, and object to taxation, but they are rich in lands and in flocks and herds. The Transvaal, like the Orange River Free State, is situated on a higher plateau than the English colonies, and has a healthy climate for Europeans, but some of the districts north-east are subject to fever and the "tsetse" fly. The pasturage is well adapted for all kinds of stock, and the soil is highly productive. The country is divided into twelve districts—viz., Potchefstroom, Pretoria, Rustenberg, Lydenberg, Marabastad, Waterberg, Heidelberg, Wakkerstroom, Utrecht, Christiania, Nazareth, and Marico. The country is governed by a President (Mr. J. E. Burgers), elected in 1872, with an Executive Council and a Legislative Council, consisting of a Speaker and thirty members. The great future of the Transvaal exists in its mineral wealth. The first diamond discovered in South Africa was found north of the Vaal river in 1866, in a portion of the country claimed by the Griqua chief Waterboer, a territory the boundaries of which are in dispute between the English, the Orange River Free State, and the Transvaal Republic. Diamonds have since been found in the districts of Pretoria, Marico, Rustenberg, and Waterberg. Gold is found in alluvial deposits and in reefs of quartz, in Marabastad and Pretoria; while the gold-bearing strata extend for 200 miles north of the seat of government (Pretoria); auriferous quartz existing also through Lydenberg and Rustenberg districts down to the Griqua country. The Transvaal is also rich in coal, iron, cobalt, copper, nickel, lead, tin, and silver, besides sulphur and saltpetre. The country is well watered and healthy for both human beings and for stock of every description. The soil is fertile, and suited for the production of all sorts of grain and cereals; some of the districts are semi-tropical, and produce coffee, sugar, cotton, rice, &c., particularly the districts of Rustenberg and Marabastad.

The white population consists mostly of emigrant farmers from the Cape Colony and Natal. The Republic was first formed in 1840, and is recognised as an independent State by the Sand River Convention of 1852. The revenue is derived from simple taxes—viz., quit-rent on farms, transfer and import duties, capitation tax, and Kaffir taxes. The exports consist of gold and other metals; wool, hides, skins, ostrich feathers, and stock—many thousands of oxen being sent to the Cape Colony and Natal for slaughter and draught purposes, and thousands of sheep for the butcher.

Since the discovery of gold and mineral wealth in the Transvaal, many thousands of English and people of other nationalities have proceeded there, and marked effects have been produced. Land and fixed property has considerably risen in value, and this country will soon occupy a most important position in South Africa.

The relationship between the Dutch States and the English Colonies in South Africa has not heretofore been very cordial. Both States considered they had grievances; the one from our assumption of Griqualand West, and our taking the Basutos under British protection, just at the time they were about to be conquered after a protracted war; and the other, on the long-disputed boundary question between the Republic and the natives on the Vaal River, the Free State and Griqualand; and also on their construction of the terms of the Convention of 1852, claiming that the words "free trade" include exemption from custom dues at English ports. The Transvaal Government has been about to open up a trade through Delagoa Bay with a view to save the import duties charged at English ports. It has entered into a treaty with the Portuguese Government upon the subject. But the Transvaal Government has been fatally discredited by its unsuccessful campaign against the hostile Kaffirs last year. At the same time, the Orange River State has recently accepted the terms offered by the British Government for a satisfactory settlement of the points in dispute. This example has had its effect on the people of the Transvaal, and a movement for reunion with the British Colonies is now in progress. The latest intelligence received from the Transvaal is that Sir Theophilus Shepstone had received an address from the inhabitants pointing out the misgovernment that prevails in the Republic, and praying him to exert his influence to bring about promptly the union of the Transvaal with the South African colonies. The Transvaal newspapers urge the acceptance of the bill for the establishment of a Confederation.

IMPORT OF AMERICAN FRESH MEAT.

A new trade of great importance, as we must all hope, to the comfort and welfare of English households is now making rapid progress at the ports of Liverpool, Glasgow, and London, and in the wholesale and retail markets of these cities. Last week the vast area of arched wharfage comprising the western half of the basement premises under the Cannon-street station, extending from Upper Thames-street to the river, was opened for the sale, retail as well as wholesale, of foreign fresh beef. It was the commencement of the operations of a limited liability company called the "Cold Storage Wharf," which undertakes to provide cold storage accommodation for a fresh meat, poultry, butter, fish, fruit, and all produce of a perishable nature, from all parts of the world. It has been demonstrated now, beyond dispute, that in a uniformly low temperature, maintained by a continuous current of dry air, all such articles of food can be kept perfectly fresh for months. The first fruits of this discovery we are gathering in the fresh meat trade from the United States of America and from Canada; but it is expected that meat will be brought in equally

good condition from the River Plate, from Australia, and probably from New Zealand. It may also be brought by the continental railways, in carriages with the requisite apparatus, from the extensive grazing plains of Hungary, the Danubian provinces, and Spain.

Mr. T. C. Eastman, of New York, has set an example by making a practical application of the knowledge that in a dry atmosphere, having a constant temperature of from 36 deg. to 28 deg. Fahrenheit, meat may be preserved fresh for a long time. At a slightly lower temperature delicate fruits may be preserved quite fresh and retaining their flavour. Care must be taken that the freezing-point is never reached. There are not so far as we know, any recorded experiments on the limits of the length of time that fresh foods can be kept in this way, but even strawberries have maintained a good condition for three weeks. It is due to the enterprise of Messrs. John Bell and Sons, of Glasgow, that during the last sixteen months beef slaughtered in America has been brought to England in excellent condition. We have from time to time heard of the arrival of consignments of such beef at Glasgow or Liverpool, and how it has been readily sold.

At first, it seems, Messrs. John Bell and Sons commenced bringing live bullocks from America, to see if they could be conveyed here in a condition fit for the butcher; and, this having been successfully done, they enlarged their imports, till now they have brought over many thousands. The first American live cattle shown in the London market were imported by this firm, in the Anchor Line steamer Olympia, in July, 1875, and, being a novelty, attracted great attention. Since then many lots have been shown by various parties. The dead-meat trade, which was the natural sequence of the other, was commenced by Messrs. Bell in October, 1875. It is to Mr. Eastman, of New York, as we have said, that the credit of this new process of refrigeration is due; and his method is a most perfect one. We are informed that while the meat has been constantly shipped, and many thousand carcasses having been sent to Britain, during all the past summer, not one carcass that had undergone this process has been lost. At the same time, many other processes have been tried; and in several cases almost the entire shipments have been lost through the imperfect methods employed. At present, six of the Anchor Line Royal Mail steamers, on the Glasgow line, are fitted each with two refrigerators, these being each capable of holding from 180 to 225 carcasses, making the carrying capacity of each ship from 360 to 450 carcasses; and one of these steamers is due every Wednesday at the port of Glasgow.

The States from which more than nine-tenths of the carcasses brought to this country are obtained are Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana. In the spring of the year, a great many stall-fed cattle come from Upper Canada, and as trade in that country has been very much depressed of late, prices are low, and a plentiful supply at a low figure is expected during the spring months. The cattle intended for British use are all taken alive to New York. Those for the Clyde are usually slaughtered on Thursdays. After being dressed, the carcasses are put into a refrigerating-room, where a constant stream of air, passed over ice, is kept up by means of an engine of twenty-five horse-power. The object of this is to extract all the animal heat from the carcass before it is shipped; and the effect of the thorough chilling is that meat brought from New York in the summer time keeps longer after being delivered in this country than the meat of animals killed at Glasgow. It is likewise much more suitable for curing purposes, being older, and the fibres more open. After refrigeration, the quarters are sewn in canvas sacking and shipped on the following day to be in readiness for the Saturday sailing. On board ship the walls of the chambers or safes are about nine inches thick, composed of wood, a layer of resinous paper, a vacuum for the air, then a layer of felt, and, lastly, a covering of wood. The walls are so constructed as to prevent rats gaining entrance to the apartment, for putting out of view the damage they might do to the beef, the injury caused by the hot air issuing from their holes would be infinitely greater. There are two modes at present in use of keeping the meat fresh; the one is known as the fan, and the other as the pipe process. The former, which is exclusively used on board the Anchor Line steamers, is believed to be the best. It is simply a continuous current of air passed over ice, which tends to keep the temperature of the chamber at from 36 deg. to 38 deg. If the temperature were to get below the freezing-point it would injure the meat very much, so that has to be carefully guarded against. The other plan for maintaining a low temperature is by a system of pipes ranged round the chamber, through which is forced a compound of ice and salt. With the latter process the meat has a tendency to become frozen, and only recently one firm in Liverpool lost 800 quarters from that cause alone. The ice is all put on board at New York, and whatever surplus remains after reaching this country is disposed of, as it has not been found profitable to try and make the supply of ice do a second time.

The first shipment of dead meat came to hand on June 1 last, the consignment consisting of 432 quarters of beef and seventy sheep, weighing in the aggregate 81,000 lb. At first the six Anchor Line steamers engaged in the trade were fitted up with only one safe or refrigerator for carrying the meat, but recently the whole of the vessels have had their carrying capacity doubled. Last week's consignment to Messrs. Bell consisted of 1313 quarters of beef, weighing 262,000 lb., or nearly 115 tons, in addition to fifty sheep, weighing close on 4000 lb. In future it is intended to bring over every week 300,000 lb., each of the refrigerating-rooms being capable of accommodating 156,000 lb. The average wholesale price of the meat at the ship's side at Glasgow has been about 6½d. per lb., and it is retailed to the public at from 7d. per lb. for boiling to 10d. for roast, and steak from 10d. to 1s. 1d. Such, however, was the demand for meat at last week's sale that the wholesale price rose to nearly 7d. per lb. all round. The cost of bringing the meat from New York to Glasgow is about 1½d. per lb., as against about 3d. per lb. for live stock.

The introducing of this meat into consumption in Scotland was a matter of peculiar difficulty, as anything in the shape of beef coming to rival "Scotch beef" was considered by our north country friends as rank heresy; but the inviolable good quality and cheap price soon told; and now many "stores" are established for the sale of American beef only. The whole quantity shipped from New York to Great Britain in the month of January was 1,796,000 lbs. of fresh beef.

The series of illustrations we give, from sketches taken last week on board the steam-ships Victoria and Bolivia, in the Clyde, show the arrangements for dealing with the quarters of beef conveyed from New York to Glasgow for Messrs. John Bell and Sons. The Bolivia, on Wednesday week, lay off Greenock, being prevented by the lowness of the tide from coming up the river, and the meat was put on board a steam-lighter, named the Dispatch, to be brought up to Glasgow. This operation, hoisting the quarters of beef out of the ship by the aid of a steam-winch, is shown in one of the sketches we have engraved, at the bottom of the page. The two illustrations in the middle of the page represent the men at work on board the Bolivia; first on the lower deck, where the meat is hung for the voyage. Two men, each with a hook grasped

by a handle, take hold of a quarter of beef and carry it beneath the hatchway. It has been carefully sewn up in canvas, to protect it from dust and flies. Five or six quarters at a time are hoisted together, by the steam-winch, from between decks. The two engravings placed at the top of our page are from sketches on board the Victoria, which arrived on a later day. One shows the apparatus in the meat-room and refrigerator. This apartment is lined with patent oil-cloth, and also with air-tight boarding; the roof is studded with iron hooks, at such distances as to keep the quarters of beef from touching each other, friction being found to damage their chances of preservation. The place is kept exquisitely clean. On the side of this chamber opposite to the ice-house, are placed wooden flues, open at the top, and perpendicular to another and larger flue, which runs along the same side of the chamber, and crosses the floor into a wooden chest, attached to which is a fan worked from above by a donkey steam-engine. The fan, when set in motion, causes a current which draws the heated air from the top of the compartment down through the wooden flues, and along that running across the floor into the chest, thence passing into the ice-house, with great force, by an orifice at the top. The air becomes cold in the ice-house, and this cold air, passing out of the ice-house at the bottom, is sent into the meat-room. The air is subjected to the same treatment again and again, so that a constant current of pure cold air is being supplied by the refrigerator at a temperature of about 37 deg., or sufficiently cold to preserve the meat, but without freezing. When the fan is in motion the current of air is strong enough to draw into the flues any small pieces of paper thrown into the air. The door of the meat-store, as well as that of the ice-house, is cased with indiarubber, and is fastened on with screws which make it air tight, if required. The ice-house is somewhat smaller than the meat-room; it is packed with block ice. The floor, being covered with coarse canvas, acts as a filter for any sediment which may gather, preventing it from passing away with the water formed by the melting ice. The ice, if allowed to go with the water, would choke the pipes connected with this part of the arrangements.

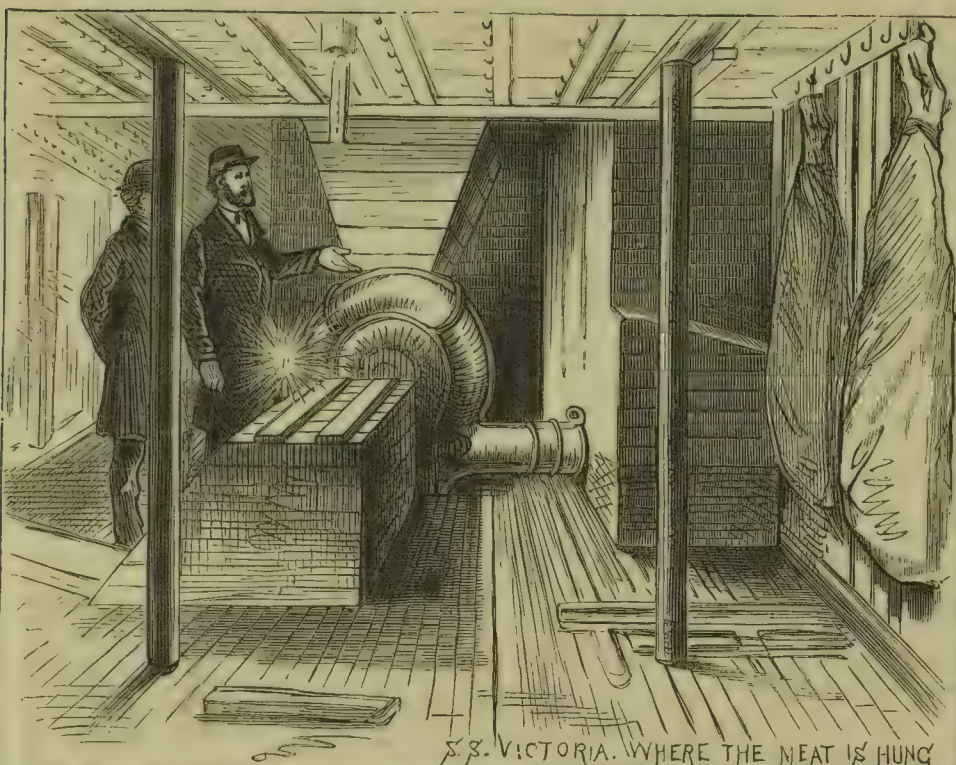
The fact that beef can be brought over from North America in good condition has therefore been abundantly proved, but the check to the further development of the trade has been that directly the meat is unloaded it must be sold and used. The simple way to meet this difficulty is, naturally enough, to unload the quarters into a wharf with a "refrigerator" that will continue the conditions under which they have been brought over and in which they can be kept till they are wanted in the market. The care taken both in America, and in regulating the temperature in bringing the meat over, is of but little practical value if, on its arrival in England, the meat be allowed to fall into a condition in which it is unfit for use before it reaches the consumer. But, although the remedy is so obvious and so simple, it is not until now that any plan for definite action in the matter has been proposed.

It was Mr. D. Tallerman, managing director of the Australian Meat Agency, who proposed the new arrangement for the reception of foreign beef into London, based upon the adoption on a large scale of a simple principle already well known. Mr. Tallerman's plan was simply to have a large "refrigerator" for the reception of foreign meat, from whatever country it may come, when brought in the ice compartments, and also for fruit, game, and other perishable foods. The company, of which he is managing director, secured the premises under Cannon-street station, having an area of five eighths of an acre, and this, with a flooring of a portion of it, makes a total floor space of an acre. Arrangements are being made for converting this into one vast refrigerator. The building is divided into eleven arches, and by air-tight doors each arch is to be a separate compartment. One compartment is arranged to contain the ice supply, and by earthenware pipes to the different compartments the temperature of each is to be regulated. A fan, worked by a two-horse power engine, will draw the dry cold air from the ice-chamber through the compartments. A large portion of the upper floor is fitted up with shelves, which can be used for the storage of fruit and poultry. To have erected such a building would have cost a large sum; but, fortunately for the public as well as for the company, this place had recently been occupied by a firm which has left fittings that have come in most usefully. It is determined to offer storage room to dealers, giving the advantage of cold dry air-chambers, and charging only the ordinary wharfage rates. There are four landing-stages from the river, three of which are under cover; and there is a sloping road from the station, which itself has communications with all parts of the country; so that, for a first experiment, a more convenient locality could hardly have been found. Two or three gentlemen of medical training are appointed inspectors, with the intention that everything that enters the premises shall pass under their inspection.

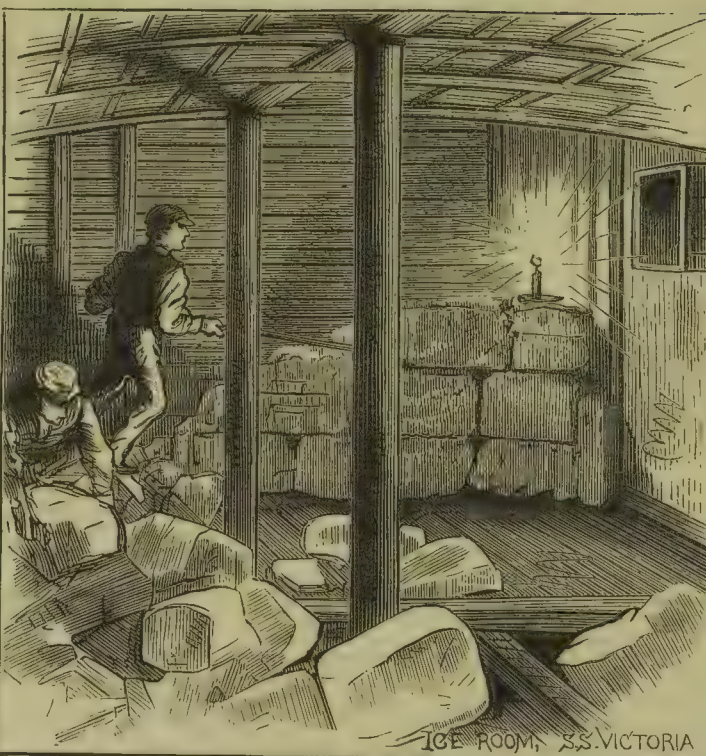
When the arrangements of the company are completed the whole of the premises will be one vast refrigerator, in which during the hottest summer the temperature will not rise above 40 deg. F. Passing through an ice-chamber to reach the required point, the air is to be filtered through cotton wool before circulation through the storage refrigerators. These are large enough to hold the meat supply of London for a fortnight, exposed to a continuous gentle current of the coolest, purest, and driest air. An important feature in these arrangements of the London Company is that the transport from Liverpool is effected without any handling after the quarters of beef leave the steamer's hold. For this purpose, Captain Acklom's refrigerating waggons and a Great Western converted van are employed. In these vehicles a low temperature is maintained by the circulation of water outside the central chamber, which is fitted with hooks. As soon as the forty-eight quarters, which one of the Acklom waggons will carry, are placed in them the doors are closed, and the meat can then be transported any distance and in any weather without fear of deterioration. One of Acklom's waggons, containing quarters of beef just as they had come from Liverpool, was exhibited at the entrance of the New Meat Market, and excited much interest.

In order to familiarise the public with the sale and quality of American fresh meat, some hundreds of sides of beef have been daily brought for sale to a market formed by a single arch of the company's premises in Upper Thames-street, and sold to all comers; 7d. per lb. is the average price of the whole side of beef, but fore-quarters are sold at 6½d., while 8d. is charged for boiling and roasting joints, taken together. We believe that many butchers in London have obtained supplies at these prices, to sell in their own shops. Housekeepers who will go or send to Upper Thames-street can buy joints or ribs at less than the butcher's retail price.

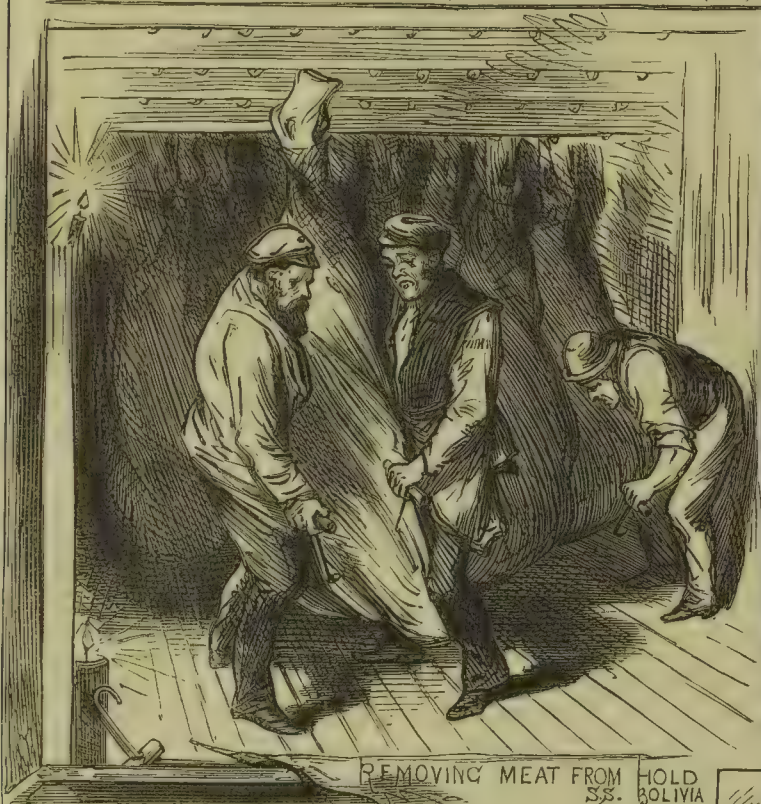
Our last illustration shows the selling of meat over the counter. A subordinate scheme in connection with this storage is the distribution of the meat to customers from the wharf without the intervention of middlemen. It is arranged that by a kind of co-operative society and a system of post-cards, joints may be ordered direct from the wharf and delivered by special vans. By this means it is declared that first-class beef can be supplied at a price much below what is usually charged to consumers in London.



S.S. VICTORIA. WHERE THE MEAT IS HUNG



ICE ROOM, S.S. VICTORIA



REMOVING MEAT FROM HOLD
S.S. BOLIVIA



HOISTING MEAT FROM BETWEEN DECKS

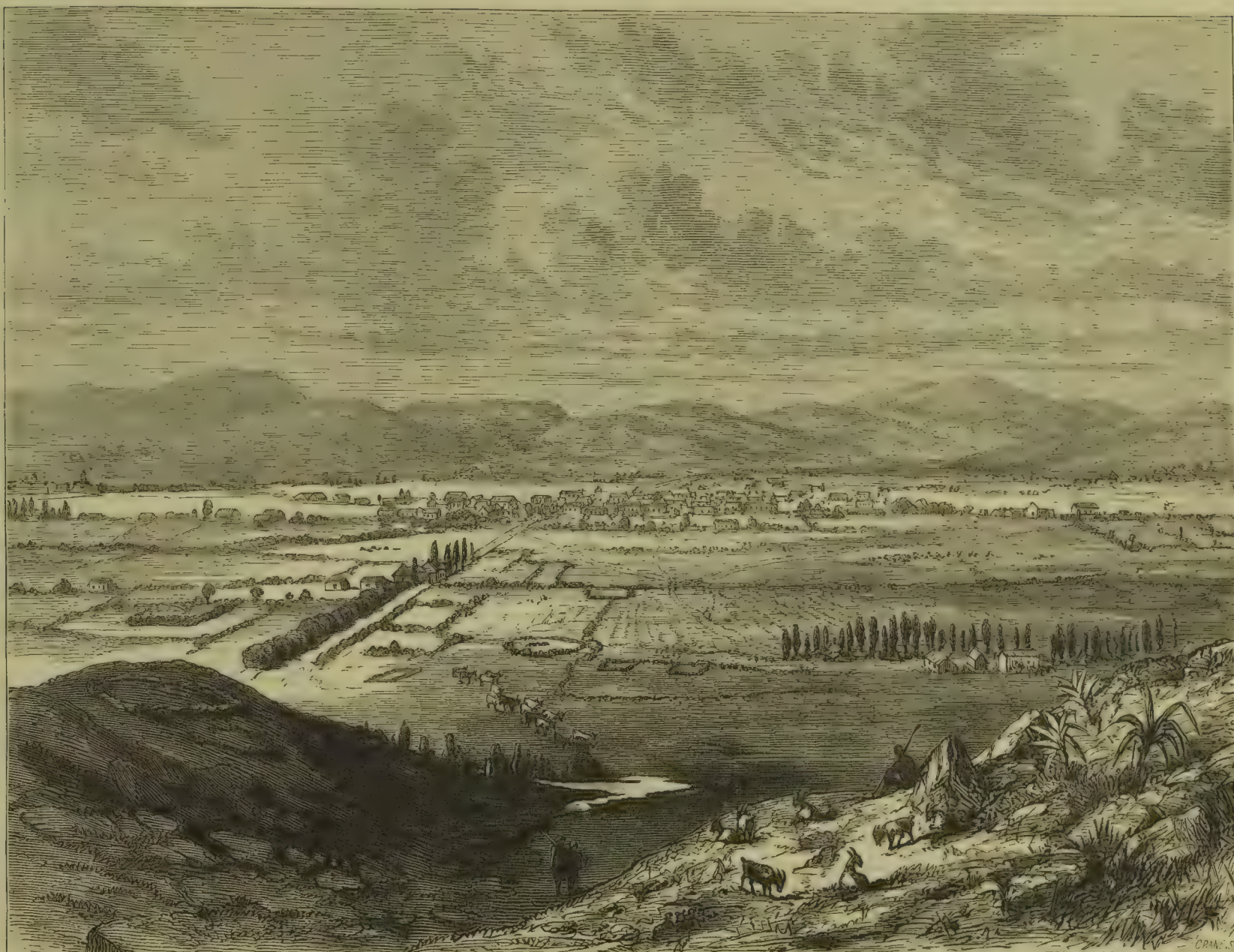


STEAM-LIGHTER RECEIVING CARGO OF MEAT



MARKET HALL, COLD-STORAGE WHARF UPPER THAMES ST.

THE TRANSVAAL DUTCH REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.



PRETORIA, THE CAPITAL OF THE TRANSVAAL.



RIVER MAGALOQUAIN, IN THE TRANSVAAL.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

THE THREE MAGAZINES

FOR FAMILY READING.

A NEW VOLUME OF EACH JUST COMMENCED.

CASSELL'S FAMILY MAGAZINE.

MONTHLY, 7d.
"Its character is so marked and decided that we have no hesitation in giving CASSELL'S FAMILY MAGAZINE the FIRST POSITION AMONG THE MONTHLIES for the people. The variety of its material is astonishing, yet it has less padding than many of the magazines of high pretensions, and it has less of the hackneyed in its treatment and style, while its illustrations are very numerous and good. The two running novels are full of natural life; its articles on cookery and other domestic matters are not simply instructive, but are also amusing and pleasant reading. It gives sketches combining natural history and personal adventure, and has room, after all this, for notes and articles on all curious out-of-the-way topics. It is an excellent journal for young and old, and cannot fail to please."—*Edinburgh Courant*.

"CASSELL'S FAMILY MAGAZINE is a treasure-house of bright letterpress and pleasing illustrations."—*The World*.
The MARCH PART now ready, price 7d.

THE QUIVER, for SUNDAY READING.

MONTHLY, 6d.
"A safer and more interesting magazine we do not know than THE QUIVER, nor can we too much admire it, especially for the religious instruction in Christianity without sectarianism which it sets so pleasantly and temptingly before the reader."—*Standard*.

"AN OUTLAY OF SIXPENCE upon THE QUIVER will not be regretted by those who are desirous of finding something a once easy to understand, and worth the reading, and which is neither dull nor dear. The illustrations are a very pleasant feature in the number."—*Guardian*.

"THE QUIVER is widely known as one of the very best of magazines. We have often commended it as ably edited and attractive. The subjects are well varied, the illustrations are many and good. The devotional or expository papers are thoroughly Scriptural."—*Record*.

The MARCH PART now ready, price 6d.
CASSELL, PETER, and GALPIN, London; and all Booksellers.

LITTLE FOLKS MAGAZINE.

MONTHLY, 6d.
"LITTLE FOLKS has out-distanced all competitors, and keeps the position so well won with a boldness and firmness defying competition. Its tales are the best we have ever seen for children."—*Derby Mercury*.

"LITTLE FOLKS disarms criticism. It is so admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was designed that nothing but praise can be accorded alike to the matter which is provided for youthful readers, and the exquisite pictorial cuts by which it is illustrated and enlivened."—*Civil Service Review*.

"LITTLE FOLKS is out of sight the best children's magazine we know."—*British Quarterly Review*.

The MARCH PART now ready, price 6d.
CASSELL, PETER, and GALPIN, Ludgate-hill, London.

CASSELL, PETER, and GALPIN'S COMPLETE CATALOGUE, containing a List of Several Hundred Volumes, including Bibles and Religious Works, Fine Art Volumes, Children's Books, Dictionaries, Educational Works, History, Natural History, Household and Domestic Treatises, Hand-Books and Guides, Science, Travels, &c.; together with a Synopsis of their numerous Illustrated Serial Publications, sent post-free on application to CASSELL, PETER, and GALPIN, Ludgate-hill, London.

HARRIET MARTINEAU'S

With Portraits and Illustrations, 3 vols., 32s.
AUTOBIOGRAPHY. With Memoirs by MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN.
The First Edition having been exhausted immediately on publication, a Second Edition is being printed as rapidly as possible, and will be ready in a few days.
London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 15, Waterloo-place.

HOMOEOPATHIC DOMESTIC

MEDICINE. By J. LAURIE, M.D. Completely rearranged and revised by R. S. Gutteridge, M.D. The most comprehensive Guide published for the use of families, emigrants, and missionaries, being free of all technicalities. The present edition contains, in addition to the symptoms and treatment of all general diseases, including those of Females and Children, many important new chapters, comprising among others the specific characteristic effects of all the new American remedies, plain Directions for the Treatment of Accidents, and illustrations delineating the minor operations in surgery. Hygienic Appliances, Affection of the Eyes (with a description of the Eyes and their Appendages, and Illustrations showing the various parts of the eye). Full directions are also given for the Treatment of Diseases prevalent in Tropical Climates. A new and concise Dictionary of Medical Terms and Treatment, with leading indications of Treatment, preface to the various chapters and divisions. An Epitome of the above, 2nd Edition, price 6s.

A Case of Medicines adapted to the former Work, in tinctures or pills, price 4s. 4s.; in globules, 2s.
To the latter, tinctures or pills, price 22s.; globules, 11s. 10s.
LEATH and Ross, 5, St. Paul's-churchyard; and 9, Vere-street, W.

FAMILY HERALD for MARCH, Part 406.

Price 6d.; post-free, 7d.

PURE LITERATURE.—The "Literary

Gazette" says:—"It must be said of the 'Family Herald' that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature; it is, indeed, a family paper."

Part 406. Price 6d.; post-free, 7d.

FAMILY HERALD.

THE FAMILY HERALD.

LEIGH HUNT, in his "Autobiography,"

says:—"I call out every week for my 'Family Herald,' a penny publication qualified to inform the best of its contemporaries."

Part for March, price 6d.; post-free, 7d.

FAMILY HERALD.

THE FAMILY HERALD.

LEADING ARTICLES AND ESSAYS.—The

"British Quarterly Review" says:—"There is a well-considered leading article or essay every week, upon some subject of an instructive or thoughtful character."

Part 406. Price 6d.; post-free, 7d.

FAMILY HERALD.

THE FAMILY HERALD.

NOVELS AND TALES.—The "Saturday

Review" says:—"Its novels and tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories."

Part for March, price 6d.; post-free, 7d.

FAMILY HERALD.

THE FAMILY HERALD.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The "Saturday Review" says:—"The editor is the confident and confessor in every station of life. The answers to correspondents are not fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them."

Price 6d.; post-free, 7d.

FAMILY HERALD for MARCH. Part

406.—WILLIAM STEVENS, 421, Strand, London; and all

Newspapers and Railway Stations.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

TWO NEW BIRTHDAY BOOKS.

1. From the BIBLE.—2. From SHAKESPEARE.

1. THE SOUL'S INQUIRIES ANSWERED

IN THE WORDS OF SCRIPTURE.

Arranged by G. WASHINGTON MOON, F.R.S.L.

With Blank Diary and 13 Copyright Photographs.

Cr. 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.; roan, 13s. 6d.; mor., &c., 17s. 6d. to 42s.

"A very beautiful birthday book."—*Standard*.

SMALL EDITION, with Diary, 2s. 6d.; roan, 3s. 6d.

SMALL EDITION, without Diary, 1s. 6d.; roan, 2s. 6d.

COMMON EDITION for distribution, 20th Thou., limp, 8s.

2. THE SHAKESPEARE BIRTHDAY BOOK.

Edited by MARY FREDERICA DUNBAR.

With Blank Diary and 14 Copyright Photographs.

Cr. 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.; roan, 13s. 6d.; mor., &c., 17s. 6d. to 42s.

"One of the most elegant books for presentation."—*Figaro*.

POCKET EDITION, 8s. 20mo, cloth, 2s. and 2s. 6d.;

roan, 3s. and 3s. 6d.; morocco, &c., 5s. to 12 2s.

Also, nearly ready,

THE POETICAL BIRTHDAY BOOK;

or, Characters from the Poets.

Edited by LADY PORTSMOUTH.

HATCHARDS, 187, Piccadilly, London.

MISS BRADDON'S NEW WORK.

The New Work, by the Author of "Lady Audley's Secret," &c.

In 3 vols., at all Libraries.

WEAVERS AND WET.

GUSTAVE AIMARD'S NEW INDIAN TALE.

This Day. Never before published in England. Price 6d.

THE MISSOURI OUTLAWS, 6d.

Translated by PERCY B. ST. JOHN.

London: GEORGE VICKERS, Angel-court, Strand.

CHEAP EDITION OF MR. W. G. WILLS'S NOVELS.

Price 2s.; cloth, 2s. 6d.

THE WIFE'S EVIDENCE: A Novel.

By W. G. WILLS, Author of "Jane Shore," "Charles I.," &c.

London: WARD, LOCK, and TYLER, Paternoster-row.

THE MOTHER'S HELP to the

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION of her CHILDREN.

Cloth, 6s.

"Earnest and instructive."—*Guardian*.

Glasgow: JAMES McGEACHY, Union-street.

London: HOUGHTON and SONS, Paternoster-square.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE for

MARCH. With Illustrations by George du Maurier and

Frank Dicksee.

CONTENTS.

Carla. (With an Illustration.) Chap. XXVIII.—The Fire-

side. XXIX.—The Old Folk and the Young. XXX.—A

Religious Heart.

Sweet Love is Dead.

Chaucer's Love Poetry.

Nils Jensen.

The Gospel of History.

On Turkish Ways and Turkish Women. Part III.—The

Muharram Ghid and Feast of Ashura.

The Alps in Winter.

Erasmus, or My Father's Sin. (With an Illustration.) Chap.

XXIII.—Betsy Bowen. XXIV.—Betsy's Tale. XXV.—

Betsy's Tale continued. XXVI.—Betsy's Tale concluded.

London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 15, Waterloo-place.

A MODERN MINISTER.

To be completed in Twelve Monthly Parts.

Price One Shilling.

Each containing 80 pp., with Two Illustrations.

Will be published, on Saturday, March 10, 1877.

THE BOAT-RACE: A Reminiscence.

By MICHAEL BYRNES.

London: HENRY VICKERS, 37, Strand, W.C.

PRACTICE OF POTTERY-PAINTING.

A Handbook by JOHN C. L. SPARKES, Head Master

of the Lambeth School of Art, &c. Price 1s.; post-free, 1s. 1d.

London: LECHENTRIER, BARDE, and Co., 60, Regent-street, W.

DECORATIVE ART NEEDLEWORK.

Practical Hints on Crewel and Silk Embroidery. By Miss

TURNER. Post-free Sixpence. Just published.

M. A. TURNER and Co., 88, Lamb's Conduit-street, London.

FORAGE PLANTS, and their Economic

Conservation by the new system of "Basilage." Prickly

Cudfrey, &c. By T. CHRISTY, jun., F.R.S. Illustrated with

two pages of highly-coloured Lithographs and Thirty Woodcuts.

Post free from CHRISTY and Co., 15, Fenchurch-street, London,

for One Shilling.

GOOD NEWS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

1. GOLDEN CHILDHOOD. Price 3d.

Monthly.

Edited by H. W. DULCKEN, Ph.D.

MARCH NUMBER now ready, containing

Beautiful Pictures, Good Stories, Short Articles, &c., all

calculated to interest and amuse children.

THE MAGAZINE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS—INTERESTING

STORIES, WHOLESOME READING, AND BEAUTIFUL

PICTURES.

2. GOLDEN CHILDHOOD. MARCH

NUMBER now ready. Price 3d.

Containing the opening chapters of a New Story, written

expressly for "Golden Childhood," by the Author of "A Trap

to Catch a Sunbeam," entitled,

ONLY A PENNY.

London: WARD, LOCK, and TYLER, Paternoster-row, E.C.

A CUT-OUT PAPER PATTERN WITH EMBROIDERY

DESIGN OF A DEMI-SALON JACKET. A LARGE

SHEET OF PATTERNS FOR CUTTING UP

AND A COLOURED PLATE OF THE LATEST PAR-

FASHIONS ARE PRESENTED GRATIS WITH THE

MARCH NUMBER OF

1. THE ENGLISHWOMAN'S DOMESTIC

MAGAZINE. Price 1s., postage 2d.

THE MOST INSTRUCTIVE, INTERESTING, AND CHARM-

ING MAGAZINE PUBLISHED FOR LADIES.

2. THE ENGLISHWOMAN'S DOMESTIC

MAGAZINE for MARCH now ready, price 1s.,

postage 2d.

London: WARD, LOCK, and TYLER, Paternoster-row, E.C.

A CUT-OUT PAPER PATTERN OF A GIRL'S PRINCESS

DRESS, IS GIVEN AWAY WITH

1. THE YOUNG ENGLISHWOMAN for

MARCH, now ready, price 3d., postage 2d., containing

the New Serial Story by the Rev. E. P. ROE, entitled

NEAR TO NATURE'S HEART.

2. THE YOUNG ENGLISHWOMAN for

MARCH, price 3d., postage 2d., also contains in

FASHIONS and NEEDLEWORK

A Cut-out Paper Pattern of a Girl's Princess Dress—Large

Coloured Plate of the Paris Fashions—Enlarged Diagram Sheet

for Cutting out a Flannel Waistcoat—Calfskin—Sleeve—Child's

Collar—Embroidered Border and The End—Embroidery for

Shirt Front—Embroidered Initials—Evening Dress Bodice—

Fancy Costumes—Theatre Toilettes—Ball Toilettes—Children's

Dresses—Sylvia's Letter—Our Workshop, &c.

London: WARD, LOCK, and TYLER, Paternoster-row, E.C.

NICE, CANNES, MENTONE, &c.

PENCIL SKETCHES in SUNNY WINTER HOMES.

Drawn and Autolith engraved by R. GADGIAN-ROTHBERG,

and ded. by permission, to Her Grace the Duchess of A. &

Burghie. Twenty-four Views, in Album form, price 21s. Order,

with remittance, of Book-sellers in above towns; or Messrs.

MACLURE and MACDONALD, Lithographers to Her Majesty the

Queen, 97, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.

By Dr. BARR MEADOWS. Third Edition, post-free 1s. stamp.

ERRORS OF HOMOEOPATHY.

"An excellent exposé of the absurdities of homoeopathy.

Its arguments are unanswerable."—*Bath Journal*.

London: G. HILL, 154, Westminster Bridge-road.

PP. 180, bound, 1s.; 13 stamps by post.

DOG DISEASES TREATED BY

HOMOEOPATHY. By JAMES MOORE, M.R.C.V.S.

Describes and prescribes for all general diseases.

JAMES FARR and Co., 48, Threadneedle-st., and 170, Piccadilly.

NEW WEEKLY PAPER. EVERY SATURDAY. PRICE 3d.

THE TATLER.

With No. 2, published this day, March 3, will be given a

facsimile of the original "Tatler," 1709.

200, Fleet-street, London; and all Newspapers and Bookstalls.

NEW MUSIC.

THE MUSICAL TIMES. Published

Monthly. Increased to Fifty-six Pages. Price 3d.; post-

free, 4d.—London: NOVELLO and Co.

THE MUSICAL TIMES for MARCH

contains:—English Opera, by Charles K. Saloman—The

Crystal Palace Problem—Hindu Music—The Abuse of Music—

Occasional Notes—The late Sir Henry Baker, Bart.—The late

John Omerod—Clay's "Lalla Book," at Brighton—Crystal

Palace—Morley Popular Concerts—Philharmonic Society—

Sacred Harmonic Society—Graun's "Passion," at St. Gabriel's,

Pimlico—Now, on the First Day of the Week, Easter Anthem,

by Henry Laine—Reviews—Foreign Notes—Correspondence—

Brief Summary of Country News—Organ Appointments, &c.

Annual subscription, including postage, 4s.

Subscriptions will also be received by all Book and Music

Sellers (not including post), 3s.

REDUCED PRICE.

BACH'S PASSION (St. Matthew). Edited

by Sir WILLIAM STERNDALE BENNETT; with the

original English Words by Miss H. P. H. Johnston. Price,

paper covers, 2s.; handsomely bound, cloth gilt, 4s. The

Churches only, for use of Choral Societies, 1s.

Order Novello's Edition.

REDUCED PRICE.

THE MAY QUEEN. By Sir W.

NEW MUSIC.

NEW SONG BY CH. GOUNOD. Words by Tom Moore; Music by CH. GOUNOD. Price 2s. net. Sung by Mr. Edward Lloyd at the Monday Popular Concerts with great success. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

M. GOUNOD'S NEWEST COMPOSITIONS. MARCHÉ RELIGIEUX (composition to his celebrated "Marche à l'armée"). Piano Solo. 1s. 6d. net. Piano Solo. 2s. net. Organ (with Pedal Obligato). 1s. 6d. net. Harmonium. 1s. 6d. net. MARCHÉ MILITAIRE. 2s. net. Duet. 2s. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

GOUNOD'S LES PIFFERARI and MUSETTE. Impromptu for Piano. A worthy companion to the "Musette" for Piano. Price 1s. 6d. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

F. CLAY'S NEW CANTATA. LALLA ROOKH. Words by W. G. Wills. Music composed by FREDERICK CLAY. Performed with very great success at Kube's Brighton Musical Festival. Price, complete, 6s. net.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHARLES D'ALBERT'S NEW DANCE MUSIC. SWEETHEARTS. Waltz on Arthur Sullivan's popular Song. "One of the best waltzes ever written by the above favourite composer." 2s. net. TRIAL BY JURY. Lancers, on Air from Sullivan's popular Cantata. 2s. net. TRIAL BY JURY. QUADRILLE. 2s. net. TRIAL BY JURY. POLKA. 2s. net. RINK GALOP. 2s. net. FLEUR DE THE QUADRILLE. 2s. net. FASCINATION VALSE à Trois Temps. 2s. net. PRINCESS MARIE GALOP. 2s. net. SICILY. QUADRILLE. Companion to "Como" and "Palermo." 2s. net. HOME, SWEET HOME. WALTZES. 2s. net. TWILIGHT DREAMS. WALTZES. 2s. net. WEST-END POLKA. 2s. net. SOLDIERS' POLKA. 2s. net. GREAT EASTERN POLKA. 2s. net. BIG BEN POLKA. 2s. net. LILLIAN POLKA. 2s. net. SULTAN'S POLKA. 2s. net. All the above are arranged for Full Orchestra, 3s.; Septet, 2s. net. N.B. A Complete List of M. D'Albert's Popular Dance Music will be sent on application to CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

POPULAR DANCE MUSIC in CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE. Price 1s. each; post-free, 1s. 2d. No. 7. TEN Complete SETS OF QUADRILLES BY D'ALBERT, &c.; including his celebrated "Edinburgh" and "Paris." No. 57. FIFTY VALSES, &c., by DAN GODFREY; including the popular favourites, "Mabel Waltz," "Guards' Waltz," &c. No. 101. NEW and POPULAR DANCE MUSIC, by DAN GODFREY, STRAUSS, &c., including the "Queens-town Quadrille," "Little Nell Waltz," &c. No. 106. ELEVEN SETS OF WALTZES, QUADRILLES, &c., by DAN GODFREY, CHARLES D'ALBERT, STRAUSS, &c., including the "Isidora Waltz," "Fontainebleau Quadrille," "Fesche Geister Waltz," &c. No. 109. TWELVE SETS OF WALTZES, QUADRILLES, &c., by DAN GODFREY, D'ALBERT, &c., including "The Lancers," "Wiener Lust Waltz," &c. No. 111. TWELVE SETS OF WALTZES, QUADRILLES, &c., by WALDEUFEL, DAN GODFREY, STRAUSS, CHAS. D'ALBERT, &c., including the "Manolo," "Wiener Fresken," &c. No. 112. TEN QUADRILLES, &c., by CHAS. D'ALBERT, WALDEUFEL, LAMOTHE, &c., including "Trial by Jury Waltz," Polka, and Galop, &c.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

WAVERLEY RONDOS for the Pianoforte. By FRANZ NAVA. A set of six Easy and Effective Pieces. Very prettily illustrated. Price, 1s. 6d. each, net. No. 1. Waverley. No. 4. Kenilworth. No. 2. Old Mortality. No. 6. Guy Raverley. No. 3. Ivanhoe. No. 5. The Monastery. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

SMALLWOOD'S NEW PIECES. Ebb Tide. Beautifully illustrated. 1s. 6d. net. Palm Flower. Ditto. 1s. 6d. net. La Mer Calme. Ditto. 1s. 6d. net. Herald's March. Ditto. 1s. 6d. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

M. WALDEUFEL'S NEWEST WALTZ. AU REVOIR VALSE. Par EMILE WALDEUFEL (Composer of the celebrated "Manolo" Waltz). The above new Waltz will most certainly become very popular. Price 2s. net.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

M. LAMOTHE'S NEW WALTZES. LE MESSAGE DES FLEURS. 2s. net; Orchestra, 3s.; Septet, 3s. CHANTS DE L'AUBE. 2s. net; Orchestra, 3s.; Septet, 3s. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE GAINSBOROUGH GAVOTTE. Composed for the Pianoforte by A. W. NICHOLSON. Played nightly at the Vaudeville Theatre. Price 1s. 6d. net. "We consider this the best of all Gavottes." CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

REMINISCENCES OF ENGLAND.—A Collection of Old English Airs as performed by the Band of the Coldstream Guards. Selected and arranged for the pianoforte by FRED. GODFREY, B.M. Coldstream Guards. Price 2s. net.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE EVENING BELL. Descriptive Piece for Harp and Pianoforte. By MENDELSSOHN. 2s. net; Pianoforte Solo, 2s. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

TRIAL BY JURY. Dramatic Cantata. Written by W. S. GILBERT. Composed by ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Performed with immense success at the Opera Comique. Complete for Voice and Pianoforte, 2s. 6d. net. TRIAL BY JURY. Pianoforte Solo. 2s. 6d. net. THE JUDGE'S SONG. 2s. net. THE LOVE-SICK BOY. Delandant's Song. 1s. 6d. net. KUBE'S FANTASIA. 2s. net. SMALLWOOD'S FANTASIA (easy). 1s. 6d. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

HENRY LESLIE'S NEW SONG. ALWAYS. Ballad. Words by Thos. K. Hervey; Music by HENRY LESLIE. Sung by Mr. Edward Lloyd, at St. James's Hall. Price 2s. 1st. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

AWAKE! AWAKE! Serenade. Words by P. W. Procter; Music by ALFRED PIATTI. Sung by Mr. Sims Reeves at the Saturday Popular Concerts with enormous success. Price 2s. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

MOLLOY'S NEW SONGS. THE STORY OF THE NIGHTINGALE (Songs from Hans Andersen, No. 3). Words and Music by Molloy. Price 2s. net. THE LITTLE MATCH GIRL (Songs from Hans Andersen, No. 2). Words by E. E. Weatherly. Post-free, 2s. net. LOVE IS BOLD. Words by W. S. Gilbert. Sung by Mr. Edward Lloyd. Post-free, 2s. net. THE LITTLE TIN SOLDIER (Songs from Hans Andersen, No. 1). Words by E. E. Weatherly. Post-free, 2s. net. FADED FLOWERS. Words by Tom Hood. Post-free, 2s. net. CRADLE SONG. Words by Tennyson. Post-free, 1s. 6d. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE OLD CHURCH CHIMES. Vocal Duet. Words by Fredk. E. Weatherly. Music by BRINLEY RICHARDS. Price 2s. net. "There is (so the story goes) not far from Llandudno, a ruined church at the bottom of the sea, not indeed built by the sea-fairies, but simply wrested from the land by the encroachment of the tide. On a calm day, when the sun or moon is bright, the ruins are visible to one sitting in a boat and looking down through the 'waters.'" CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

NEW SONGS by J. L. ROECKEL. AN OLDEN TALE. Words by Edward Oxford. 1s. 6d. net. O TELL ME NOT OF OTHER DAYS. Do. 1s. 6d. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

NEW MUSIC.

COTSFORD DICK'S NEW COMPOSITIONS. RIGAUDON. For the Pianoforte. 1s. 9d. net. SALTARELLO. For the Pianoforte. 2s. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

KUBE'S NEW FANTASIAS. KUBE'S FLYING DUTCHMAN. 2s. 6d. net. KUBE'S TRIAL BY JURY. 2s. 6d. net. KUBE'S SWEETHEARTS. 2s. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

SWEETHEARTS. Written by W. S. GILBERT. Composed by ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Price 4s.; postage-free, 2s. Sung by Mr. Edward Lloyd at the Ballad and other Concerts. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

IMPORTANT TO ALL VOCALISTS. THE SINGING VOICE: Medical Hints on its Production and Management. By LENNOX BROWNE, F.R.C.S., Ed., Surgeon and Aural Surgeon to the Royal Society of Musicians, &c. Illustrated with Diagrams by the Author. Price 1s.; postage-free, 1s. 6d. net. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE, No. 113, just published, containing Twenty New and Popular Chords Minstrel Songs:—
Mollie, Darling. Ah! never deem my love can change.
The Gipsy's Warning. Open the Door.
Silver threads among the gold. In her little bed we laid her.
The Mugger Guards. Mother, dearest, raise my pillow.
The Little Hunch of Lisses. Do not heed her warning.
Tell me you love me. Alone in the World.
Patrick's Day Parade. Time may steal the roses, darling.
Skidmore Guard. Good-bye.
Come, Birdie, come. She's so sweet.
Little Footsteps. Price 1s., postage-free, 1s. 2d. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

STEPHEN HELLER'S PIANOFORTE WORKS.—ASHDOWN and PARRY beg to announce that the entire Works of this renowned Composer may now be had of them. The universal esteem in which these admirable Compositions are held throughout France, Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, America; in fact, wherever the study of Music is cultivated, is the best evidence of their unique beauty and sterling worth.

STEPHEN HELLER'S PIANOFORTE COMPOSITIONS.—A COMPLETE CATALOGUE is NOW READY, and will be sent, on application, post-free, to any part of the world.—ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square, London.

STEPHEN HELLER'S STUDIES. A New and Complete Edition, thoroughly revised, published under the immediate superintendence of the Composer. Fifteen Books, each 6s.—ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.

STEPHEN HELLER'S COMPOSITIONS FOR THE PIANO. Of the numerous popular and beautiful works by this eminent Composer the following are choice specimens:—
No. 1. Allegretto con Grazia, in D flat ("Wanderstunden." No. 2).
Andante con Moto, in E ("Dances Boles." No. 3).
Andante in B flat ("Promenades d'un Solitaire." No. 4).
Allegretto con Grazia in E ("Restless Nights." No. 9).
Tarentelle in A flat.
Transcription of Mendelssohn's "Art Song." No. 3.
Improvisation on Mendelssohn's melody, "Auf Flügeln des Gesanges." No. 4.
Caprice on Schubert's Song, "La Truite." No. 4.
Three original Melodies ("The Mermaid," "The Wind," and "The Wave." No. 5).
Chant du Berceau (from the Preludes) No. 2.
Barcarole (from the Preludes) No. 3.
Aubade (from the Preludes) No. 3.
Album dédié à la jeunesse. Short Pieces. Four Books, each 5s. 6d. ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.

ASHDOWN and PARRY'S EDITIONS OF STEPHEN HELLER'S WORKS are to be had of every Musician in Great Britain, Ireland, the Colonies, India, and the United States of America, or will be sent post-free, at half price, on receipt of post-office order or stamps.

SYDNEY SMITH'S FOUR NEW PIECES. CHANT DE BERCEAU. 4s. HOME, SWEET HOME. 4s. EBNANI. Grand Fantasia on Verdi's Opera. 4s. Mendelssohn's Two-Part Songs. Reminiscence. 4s. ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.

SYDNEY SMITH'S PIANOFORTE METHOD. This unrivalled work is firmly established as the Pianoforte Instruction-Book in nearly all the principal educational establishments in Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, the United States of America, India, Australia, New Zealand, &c. It is supplied direct by the Publishers, or may be had of any Musician in the world. London: ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.

CHANT DU PAYSAN. By RENDANO. Played by the Composer at his recitals with marked success. "An extremely elegant and attractive piece." Price 3s. ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S O FAIR DOVE. O FOND DOVE. One of the most beautiful Songs of this eminent Composer. Sung with great success by Madame Edith Wynne. Edition in E for Soprano, in D for Mezzo-Soprano. Price 4s. ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S Celebrated Song, THE SAILOR'S GRAVE. Editions of this beautiful Song are now published for Soprano or Tenor (in F), and Mezzo-Soprano or Baritone (in G). Price 4s. ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.

THE SINGER'S LIBRARY. An unequalled collection of Vocal Concerted Music, Trios, Quartets, Quintets, &c., sacred and secular, by the most renowned Composers of English and foreign. Edited by JOHN HULLAH. Upwards of 5 numbers, price 2s. 6d. each. London: ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.

THE GLEE and CHORAL LIBRARY. A Collection of Standard and well-known Vocal Compositions, as well as recent works by Macfarren, Hutton, Leslie, Balfe, &c. 80 Numbers. Price 1s. 6d. each. Catalogues post-free to any part of the world. London: ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.

ASHDOWN and PARRY'S CATALOGUES OF MUSIC. PART 1. PIANO, ORGAN, HARMONIUM. PART 2. VOCAL. PART 3. HARP, CONCERTINA. PART 4. VIOLIN, VIOLONCELLO, ORCHESTRA, &c. PART 5. FLUTE, CORNET, CLARINET, &c. Sent post-free to any part of the world. ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square, London.

NEW SONG FOR A LADY'S VOICE. THE BULBUL AND THE FLOWER. Words by "An Oriental." Music composed by Signor ODOARDO BARRI. Price 4s.; postage-free for 25 stamps. To be obtained from Messrs. ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street; and of all Musician.

THE WAGONER. New Song. Sung by Mr. Sawley. Music by W. T. WRIGHTON. Post-free, 2s. "A lively, joyous song, full of melody, and very easy, always enjoyed; destined to rival in popularity 'The Vagabond' and 'The Yeoman's Wedding.'" London: SIMPSON and Co., 33, Argyll-street, Regent-street, W.

CHARLES HALLE'S PRACTICAL PIANOFORTE SCHOOL. Section I.—No. 1. Pianoforte Tutor. FORTY-THREE BROTHERS, London and Manchester.

NEW PUBLICATIONS BY CHARLES HALLE. TWILIGHT THOUGHTS, for the PIANO. Composed by CHARLES HALLE. Price 4s. Sold at half price. Also, MENUETTO GRAZIOSO and TAMBOURIN. GLUCK and HALLE. Price 3s. each, may now be had of FORTY-THREE BROTHERS, 272, Regent-circus, Oxford-street, London; and Cross-street, South King-street, Manchester; and all Music Publishers.

NEW MUSIC.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN.—SOMETIMES. New Song. Sung by Mr. Edward Lloyd with the greatest success at the Ballad Concerts. "Superior to anything that our facile composer has recently given to the world."—Dispatch. "The melody is imbued with that undefinable charm that characterises Mr. Sullivan's best vocal works."—Observer. Price 2s. net.—BOOSEY and Co.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN.—THE LOST CHORD. New Song. Sung by Madame Antoinette Sterling at the Ballad Concerts. Price 2s. [This day. BOOSEY and Co., 235, Regent-street.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S BEST SONGS. Price 2s. each, net. MY DEAREST HEART. Sung by Mrs. Osgood. LET ME DREAM AGAIN. Madame Allison. GOLDEN DAYS. Madame Patey. LOOKING BACK. Madame Patey. LOOKING FORWARD. Madame Edith Wynne. ONCE AGAIN. Madame Patey. SLEEP, MY LOVE, SLEEP. Mr. Sims Reeves. LIVING POEMS. Madame Edith Wynne. WILL HE COME? Madame Edith Wynne. BIRDS IN THE NIGHT. Madame Sherrington. LOVE, I'D HIS SLEEP. Madame Sherrington. LESS HEAD. Mr. Edward Lloyd. BOOSEY and Co., 235, Regent-street.

F. H. COWEN'S POPULAR SONGS. Price 2s. each, net. F. ALMOST. Sung by Madame Patey. THE OLD LOVE AND THE NEW. Madame Sherrington. WHY? Mr. Edward Lloyd. IT WAS A DREAM. Madlle. Thiens. SPINNING. Madame Sherrington. MARGUERITE. Madlle. Treball. BOOSEY and Co., 235, Regent-street.

HAMILTON AIDE'S SONGS. Price 2s. each, net. LET ME DREAM OF HAPPY DAYS. REMEMBER OR FORGET. Twentieth Edition. BROWN EYES, OR BLUE EYES. Fourth Edition. THE FISHER. Sixth Edition. THE MAID I LOVE IS SIX YEARS OLD. BOOSEY and Co., 235, Regent-street.

SIMS REEVES'S NEW SONGS. SMILE AND BID ME LIVE. PINSUTI. 2s. ONLY A FACE AT THE WINDOW. GUEST. 2s. THE LETTER. GUEST. 2s. BOOSEY and Co., 235, Regent-street.

THE KING'S HIGHWAY. By MOLLOY. Sung by Mr. Maybrick, Signor Frederick, and Mr. Fox. "A charming and graceful ballad, and a most marked, and will become one of the popular songs of the day."—News of the World. Price 2s. net.—BOOSEY and Co.

THORNS AND ROSES. By the Composer of "Nancy Lee." Sung by Mr. Maybrick at the Ballad Concerts with the greatest success. Ready this day, 2s. BOOSEY and Co.

NIGHT. By A.B.T. This day. Price 1s., post-free. "One of A.B.T.'s most successful songs."—News of the World. "Certain to find admirers as much for the words as for the music."—Post. "Extremely pleasing."—Pictorial World.—BOOSEY and Co.

ALMOST. By F. H. COWEN. Sequel to "It was a Dream." Sung by Madame Patey. "Almost" will be quite as popular as the celebrated air to which it is a sequel."—News of the World. Price 2s. net.—BOOSEY and Co.

ONE ONLY. By WEKERLIN. Sung by Mr. Edward Lloyd at the Ballad Concerts. 2s. BOOSEY and Co., 235, Regent-street.

VALUABLE MUSICAL METHODS. LOGIER'S SYSTEM OF THE SCIENCE OF MUSIC. 12s. 6d. "As a guide to the teacher or for private study we know of no better work."—Musical Standard. DR. SPARK'S HANDY-BOOK FOR THE ORGAN. 7s. 6d. "A more thorough and complete organ tutor we have never seen."—Edinburgh Review. NAVA'S BARITONE METHOD. Edited by SANTLEY. 10s. 6d. "The system is admirable in every respect."—Athenaeum. PANSERON'S METHOD FOR MEZZO-SOPRANO. 8s. (English text). VACCA'S SINGING METHOD. 2s. 6d. (English and Italian words). MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY'S SINGING METHOD. 12s. 6d. BOOSEY and Co., 235, Regent-street.

BOOSEY'S CABINET OPERAS for PIANOFORTE SOLO. BALLO IN MASCHERA. GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. BARRIERE DI SIVIGLIA. GRANDE DUCHESS. DAME BLANCHE. GUILLAUME TELL. DIAMANTI DE LA LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. DOMINO NOIR. LUCREZIA BORGIA. DON PASQUALE. MATHIA. DON JUAN. MASANIELLO. ERNANI. NORMA. FAYOITA. OPERA. PERICHOLE. FIDELIO. RIGOLETTO. FIGARO. ROBERT LE DIABLE. FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO. SATANELLA. FILLE DE MADAME SEMIRAMIDE. ANTOINETTE. SONAMBULA. FLAUTO MAGICO. TRAVIATA. FRA DIAVOLO. TROVATORE. FREISCHUTZ. ZAMPA. Double Volumes, Price 2s. each. ANNHAUSER. FLYING DUTCHMAN. BOOSEY and Co., 235, Regent-street, London.

ORATORIOS, MASSES, and CANTATAS. BOOSEY and CO.'s cheap and Popular Editions. Beethoven's Mount of Olives. Beethoven's Mass in C. 1s. Bach's Mass in B minor. 1s. Bach's Passion (St. Matthew). Arthur Sullivan's Prodigal Son. 2s. 6d. Bach's Passion (Corales). 6d. Arthur Sullivan's On Shore and Sea (Cantata). 2s. 6d. Handel's Messiah (Svo). 1s. Cowen's R. w. G. 2s. 6d. Handel's Messiah (4to). 1s. Cowen's Corsair. 3s. 6d. Handel's Messiah (4to). 1s. Howells's Land of Promise. 2s. 6d. Handel's Israel in Egypt. 1s. Webbe's Mass in A. 6d. Handel's Judas Macabbeus. 1s. "In B flat. 6d. Haydn's Creation (Svo). 1s. "In F. 6d. Haydn's Creation (4to). 1s. "In C. 6d. Haydn's Imperial Mass. 1s. "In D minor. 6d. Mendelssohn's Walpurgis Night. 1s. "In C. 6d. Mendelssohn's Hymn of Praise. 1s. Misa de Angelis. 6d. Mozart's Twelfth Mass. 1s. Dumont's Mass. 6d. Mozart's Requiem Mass. 1s. Misa pro Defunctis. 6d. Rossini's Stabat Mater. 1s. Weber's Gregorian Mass. 6d. The above are also published in cloth, gilt edges. BOOSEY and Co., 235, Regent-street.

BOOSEY'S CABINET CLASSICS. The best and cheapest Edition of Standard Pianoforte Music. In Shilling Books. 46—52. Beethoven's complete Sonatas, Seven Nos. 1s. each. 114. Beethoven's Forty-five Waltzes. 1s. 189. Beethoven's complete Sonatas, Five Nos. 1s. each. Andante in F. Andante Cantabile. &c. 1s. 129—133. Mozart's complete Sonatas, Four Nos. 1s. each. 134—137. Schubert's complete Sonatas, Four Nos. 1s. each. 144. Schubert's Fantasia Sonata in G. 1s. 99. Schubert's Impromptus and Moments Musicaux. 1s. 33—35. Mendelssohn's Six Books of Songs without Words. Three Nos. 1s. each. 17. Mendelssohn's Midsummer Night's Dream Music. 1s. 86. Mendelssohn's Eight Shorter Pieces. 1s. 171. Chopin's Waltzes, complete. 1s. 143. Chopin's Mazurkas, complete. 1s. 171. Chopin's Nocturnes, complete. 1s. 190. Field's Ten Nocturnes (all the best). 1s. 191. Weber's Five Pianoforte Works, including Hilarité, Galeté, Invitation, &c. 1s. 192. Weber's Five Pianoforte Works, including Les Adieux, First Polonaise, Castor and Pollux, &c. 1s. 193. Hummel's Five Pianoforte Works, including Grand Capriccio, Rondo in E flat, La Galante, &c. 1s. 194. Dussek's Four Sonatas, including La Chasse, and Sonatas in B. F. and G. 1s. 195. Dussek's Five Sonatas and Rondos, including Les Adieux, Consolation, La Matinée, and Sonatas in B. 1s. 80. Stephen Heller's Twelve short Pieces. 1s. 85. Heller's Promenades d'un solitaire. 1s. 161. Heller's Studies of Expression. 1s. 161. Heller's Petit Album. 1s. 100. Schumann's Kinderscenen, &c. 1s. 113. Schumann's First Album for Youth. 1s. 120. Schumann's Third Album for Youth (Ball-Scene). 1s. 23. Ten standard Overtures, including Figaro, Fra Diavolo, Crown Diamonds, William Tell, Freischütz, Zampa, &c. Complete list of contents of above series on application to BOOSEY and Co., 235, Regent-street.

NEW MUSIC.

DESTINY. By DOLORES. This day, 1s., post-free. "A very pretty melody."—Morning Post. "In the composer's well-known and plaintive style."—News of the World. Also, by DOLORES, SEAWARD, 1s.; THE FAIRIES (7th Thousand), 2s.; CLEVER AND COOL (Sequel to "The Bro' Ko") (8th Thousand), 2s. All net prices. BOOSEY and Co.

AUGENER and CO'S UNIVERSAL CIRCULATING MUSICAL LIBRARY contains 100,000 distinct works. Annual Subscription, Two Guineas. London: 81, Regent-street. Prospectus gratis.

AIR DU DAUPHIN. Ancienne Danse de la Cour. By ROECKEL. For Piano Solo, Duet, Violin, Harmonium, Orchestra. Organ-Paraphrase by W. T. Beal. Each 18 stamps.—AUGENER and Co., No. 80, Newgate-street.

GAVOTTE DE LOUIS QUINZE. By MAURICE LEE. Piano Solo, Duet, Violin, Orchestra. Organ Transcription, by F. E. Gladstone. 18 stamps each. AUGENER and Co., 80, Newgate-street; Foubert's place, W.

PIANIST'S ROYAL ROAD. KUBE. The most perfect course of study and Library of high-class Music. Edited by Kube. Each Book, 16 pages, full size, from engraved plates, 1s., post-free. Prospectus on application. GUNINGHAM BOOSEY and Co., 2, Little Argyll-street, W.

LADY LINDSAY'S NEW SACRED SONG. THE PRODIGAL. 1s. 6d. net, post-free. J. B. CRAMER and Co., 201, Regent-street, W.

MADAME PATEY'S NEW SONGS. I CANNOT FORGET (Sainton-Dolby), THE FELLING OF THE TREES (Anderton). 2s. each net, post-free. E. C. BOOSEY and Co., 145, High-street, Notting-hill.

CHAPPELL and CO. HAVE ON VIEW CHAPPEL FORTES BY BROADWOOD. COLLARD, ERARD, and also those of the best French and German Manufacturers, which may be HIRED on the THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM, at 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL'S ENGLISH 20-GUINEA or SCHOOL-ROOM PIANOFORTE with Check Action, in Canadian Walnut or Mahogany. This instrument contains good quality of tone and excellence of workmanship. Capable of enduring hard school practice without going out of order. In Solid Oak or White Ash, 22gs.; Rosewood or Walnut Case, 27gs.

CHAPPELL and CO'S ORIENTAL MODEL PIANOFORTE Iron Frame, Trichord throughout, Check Action, Ivory Octaves, Solid Walnut Case. FIFTY-FIVE GUINEAS; or in Solid Mahogany or Black Walnut Case, and Check Action, FORTY-THREE GUINEAS; with Plain Action, THIRTY EIGHT GUINEAS.

Madame Patey to withstand the heat and moisture of extreme climates. Every part that is glued is also secured with screws. The felt on the hammers, &c., is fastened with pins. The back and the silk frame are lined with perforated zinc to keep out damp and insects; and every precaution taken that has been suggested by persons who have had many years' experience in the care of musical instruments in India and China. Testimonials of the durability of these instruments can be seen at 50, New Bond-street. The price includes—1. Packing-cases of tin and wood; 2. A suitable tuning hammer or key; 3. A tuning fork; 4. Some additional strings; 5. A Book on Tuning and Preserving the Instrument; 6. And the Carriage to the Docks. Show-Rooms, 50, New Bond-street. Factory, Chalk Farm-road.

CHAPPELL and CO'S MIGNON IRON GRANDS with Transverse-String Bass, 75gs. to 85gs. The smallest Horizontal Piano made; length only 5ft. 9in.

CHAPPELL and CO'S THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM OF HIRING HARMONIUMS, from 5gs. per year and upwards.

CHAPPELL and CO'S ALEXANDRE ORGAN HARMONIUMS, from 4gs. to 150gs. Full Illustrations. List free by post.

L'HARPE EOLIEUNE, ORGUE DE SALON, with eighteen stops, fourteen half sets of reeds, percussive action, double expression, pneumatic action, &c., of the finest workmanship. This model has been commended highly by all musicians who have tried it. Price 150gs. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO'S ALEXANDRE ORGANS. The best imitation of real pipe organs yet produced. From 20gs. to 120gs. A number of these instruments returned from hire to be sold at greatly reduced prices for cash. Full descriptive Catalogue free by post. CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO'S ALEXANDRE CHURCH MODEL HARMONIUMS, with two rows of keys and 23 octaves of pedals, from 43gs. to 150gs. SHOW-ROOMS—49, 50, and 51, NEW BOND-STREET.

BOOSEY & CO'S PIANOFORTE ROOMS, 235, REGENT-STREET (80's Address). Instruments by all the great makers, English and Continental Upright and Grand. Second-hand, from £17. New from £21. The net price is marked upon each Piano in plain figures, and the terms of purchase upon the Three-Years' System. A great variety of Short Iron Grands, by Kaps and others from £30.

BOOSEY & CO'S SHORT IRON GRAND PIANOFORTE, 5ft. long, seven octaves, trichord throughout, very durable, and with excellent tone. Cash price, £45; or on the three-years' system, £3 10s. per quarter. (Sole Address) 235, Regent-street.

PRATTEN'S PERFECTED FLUTES. Cylinders and Cones, commencing at 4gs. The Piccola Flute and the Boehm Old and New System of Flights, &c. Particulars of all these instruments on application to the Manufacturers, BOOSEY and CO., 235, Regent-street, W.

BOOSEY and CO'S BRASS INSTRUMENTS for AMATEURS, &c. DISTIN'S CORNET-A-PISTONS, from £3 10s. DISTIN'S MINIAURE CORNET-A-PISTONS, 9gs. DISTIN'S BALLAD HORN, 9gs. DISTIN'S DRUM and POST HORN and BAND INSTRUMENTS, at all prices. DISTIN'S MONTHLY BRASS BAND JOURNAL, 10s. 6d. per annum. Estimates for Bands of all sizes, also Illustrations and Prices of individual Instruments, to be had of the Sole Manufacturers, BOOSEY and CO., 235, Regent-street, London.

CRAMER'S GRAND PIANOFORTES, 75gs., 85gs., 95gs., and 105gs. Regent-street and Moorgate-street.

CRAMER'S PIANETTES, from 25gs. to 50gs. Regent-street and Moorgate-street.

CRAMER'S INDIAN PIANOFORTES, 45gs. to 75gs. Regent-street and Moorgate-street.

CRAMER'S THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM of HIRE, applicable to all large instruments—Pianofortes, Harps, Organs for Church or Chamber, &c. Regent-street and Moorgate-street.

PIANOFORTES.—BREWSTER and CO. respectfully invite all buyers to inspect their Stock of PIANOFORTES, from 24gs. upwards. These instruments are made of the best materials, with all recent improved cuts. Elastic touch and volume of tone unsurpassed. Show-Room, 14 and 15, Poultry, Cheap-side.

P. J. SMITH and SONS' IRON-STRUTTED PIANOS. (Manufacturers: Bristol.) "The best and most substantial instrument produced." TRADE MARK: AN EAGLE BEARING THE WORDS "PATENT IRON-STRUTTED." Sole Agents—HUGHES and TOMER, 5, Conduit-street, London, W.



THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION: THE HON. S. J. TILDEN, DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

The disputed election of a President of the United States was to be settled by the decision of Congress upon the counting of the votes given in the different States of the Union, with the investigation of particular disputed votes by the "Electoral College Commission" created for that special purpose. It has already been explained that the Electoral College of the Union, formally authorised to elect a President, consists of above three hundred "electors." These are contributed by each State in proportion to the number of its ordinary representatives in the two Houses of the Federal Congress; the State of New York having 31, Pennsylvania 24, Massachusetts, Illinois, and other populous States, each about a dozen; while some of the less important States have each only three or four. To these delegates are joined the members of the Federal Senate, two Senators from each State. The State elections of delegates to the Electoral College, which took place last November, should have determined which of the two rival candidates, Mr. Hayes or Mr. Tilden, was to be elected President on March 4 of this year. But in several of the Southern States, where the party strife of the "Republican" and "Democratic" factions has been extremely violent, there were great irregularities, and the Executive Governors of those States, appointed by the Republican party, were accused of having interfered with the popular vote in an illegal and arbitrary manner. To arrive at a peaceable settlement, Congress passed an Act referring the decision of each doubtful election in a State to the Special Commission above-named; and their examinations in the cases of Louisiana, Alabama, Florida, Oregon, and South Carolina have been reported this week. We give the Portraits of both candidates, as the result should now be proclaimed.

The Hon. Rutherford Hayes was born at Delaware, in the State of Ohio, Oct. 4, 1822. He graduated at Kenyon College, at Gambier, in Ohio, and obtained his professional education at the Cambridge Law School. The practice of his profession began in Cincinnati in his thirty-fourth year, when he received his first official position as city solicitor, which he held till the war broke out in 1861. Very near its opening he enlisted in the 23rd Ohio Volunteers, and served with the regiment till he received the command of a brigade in 1864. His first appointment was as Major, his first promotion came within less than a year, and in September of 1862 he held a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel, and was in command of his regiment, which he led into the battle of South Mountain. During the action Colonel Hayes received a severe wound in the arm, but remained with his regiment to the last, and was the first officer whose command established a position at South Mountain. Two years later he had become Brigadier-General Hayes, when he received the Republican nomination for Congress in the Second Ohio District, a part of Hamilton County, and received, home and army vote together, 3098 majority over Joseph C. Butler, the Democratic candidate. He served in the Thirty-ninth Congress on the Committee on Private Land Claims and on the Library Committee, and passed through the important reconstruction legislation of the Session with no greater distinction than a vote given uniformly and on all occasions for his party. In the fall of 1866 Mr. Hayes was a second time nominated for Congress, and, running against Theodore Cook, was elected by a somewhat smaller majority than two years before. The Fortieth Congress had, however, held but one Session when Mr. Hayes was nominated as Governor by the

Republican party, and, accepting the candidature, was elected over Allen G. Thurman by a majority of 2983 in a total vote of 483,000. Mr. Hayes was a candidate for re-election at the close of his term of office, and it was not till 1869 that he was a second time placed at the head of the Republican ticket in Ohio. General Rosecrans was nominated by the Democratic Convention which met in July of that year, and at which Mr. Pendleton's name was peremptorily withdrawn. The expected candidate refused the nomination, however, and at a late date Mr. Pendleton was induced to take the Democratic nomination. Success was scarcely possible under the circumstances, and General Hayes carried the State by a majority of 7518, or about one third that of the year before on the State ticket. The next appearance of Mr. Hayes as a candidate was last fall, when he was nominated on the public schools platform, after a sharp contest with Judge Taft. In the bitter and hard-fought canvass which followed, Mr. Hayes was successful, receiving a majority of 5544 over Mr. Allen.

The Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, the late Democratic candidate for President of the United States, was born in New Lebanon, Columbia County, New York, in 1814. From his father, a farmer and merchant, and a man of influence in local politics, he inherited a fondness for political affairs, and at the age of eighteen he published a pamphlet on the party issues of the day. He entered Yale College in 1832, but soon left in consequence of ill-health. Two years later he entered the University of New York, and there completed his collegiate education. He then studied law in the office of the late John W. Edmunds, where he remained until he went into business for himself. Mr. Tilden took an active part in politics, and employed his pen frequently in defence of the

Democratic party in opposition to the Whigs. In 1841, in conjunction with a partner, he started the *Daily News*, a campaign paper, in the interest of Mr. Polk's election. The following year he was elected to the Assembly; and, while serving as a member of that body, he was elected to the Constitutional Convention which formed the present Constitution of the State of New York. For several years after the defeat of Silas Wright for the Governorship of New York Mr. Tilden retired from politics, and devoted himself assiduously to the practice of his profession. He was engaged in many important cases, and won a high reputation for legal acumen. From 1858 to 1872 he was known chiefly as a "rail-road lawyer," and in this practice acquired a large fortune. When the war broke out Mr. Tilden, who had been a strenuous advocate of compromise and conciliation, kept in the background, and maintained a sort of neutral attitude during the progress of hostilities. He has since taken an active share in the management of the Democratic party in his State. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867, chosen to remodel the Constitution framed in 1845; and in 1874 he was elected Governor of New York.

The two Portraits are from photographs by Mr. M. B. Brady, of Washington.

THE BOSPHORUS.

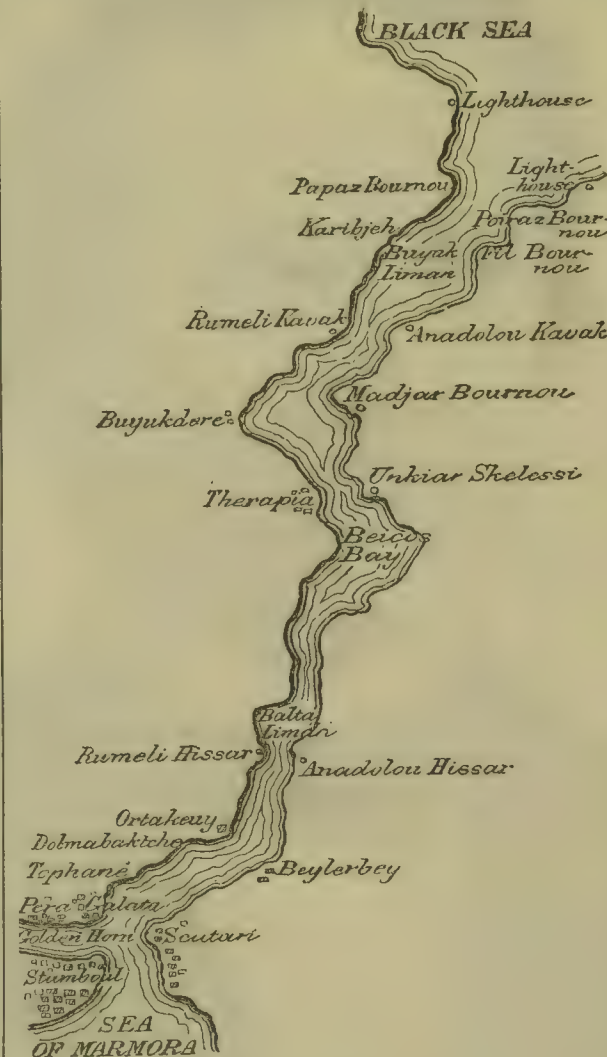
Our Special Artist at Constantinople supplies us with a tolerably complete series of Sketches of the Turkish fortresses along both shores of the Bosphorus, two or three of which have been represented in the Illustrations given last week. Some description of the Bosphorus has also been given, but it may here be conveniently enlarged. The unique geographical position of Constantinople at the south-western entrance to this remarkable maritime channel, which connects the Sea of Marmora, and thereby also the Ægean and the Mediterranean, with the Black Sea, has always been admired. The Bosphorus, as well as the Hellespont or Dardanelles—a strait bearing some points of resemblance to the Bosphorus at the western extremity of the Sea of Marmora—divides the Continent of Europe from that of Asia. It must ever continue to be, as it has been in all past ages, a locality of great commercial and political importance. The Imperial Government of ancient Rome had chosen the Greek Byzantium, under the new name of Constantinople, for the metropolis of its Eastern dominion. A separate Empire of the East—Greek by nationality and social civilisation, Christian in religious profession, but still Roman in the titles and forms of sovereignty, flourished here during nearly a thousand years. It was shaken, indeed, by the repeated attacks of the Saracens, Tartars, and Seljukian and Ottoman Turks, successively overrunning Western Asia under the impulse of Mohammedan fanaticism. Scarcely less fatal to the Byzantine Empire, as it is sometimes called, were the violent and rapacious Crusaders from Western Europe, who came for the ostensible purpose of repelling the Moslem invaders of Palestine; and the mercantile advantages of the Levant were appropriated by the Genoese and Venetians, who established their naval and military power along these shores. At length, in the fifteenth century, when the mediæval republics and feudal principalities of Europe had declined from their old spirit of warlike enterprise, or had been superseded by monarchies with a different policy, the Turks under Sultan Mahomet II. were permitted to conquer the whole of Roumelia, with the city of Constantinople, and all the adjacent provinces to the Danube and the Adriatic, which they have kept in a miserable state of wretchedness to the present day. The possession of the Bosphorus is the key to the Turkish Empire of South-Eastern Europe and Western Asia. These historical considerations enhance the interest of our Artist's local sketches; but we append some further topographical notes, aided by a small outline Map or Plan of the Bosphorus, which requires a little explanation.

The space included in this map, from the Sea of Marmora to the Black Sea, is about fifteen miles in a straight line; but the voyage by steamer, through the winding channel of the Strait, is several miles longer. Stamboul, the Turkish city of Constantinople, occupies the promontory at the south-western extremity of the Bosphorus, overlooking the Sea of Marmora on one side, and divided, by the inlet called the Golden Horn on the other, from Pera and Galata, the quarters of the town allotted to Christian inhabitants or foreigners. Opposite this, on the Asiatic shore, is the town of Scutari, which was founded in very ancient times by the Persian conquerors of Asia Minor. They gave it a name signifying "the Post Town," as it was either the starting-point or the first stage of a line of couriers between remote parts of the Persian Empire; but the Greeks called it Chrysopolis, from the gold brought here in payment of tribute. Scutari is a flourishing township, with an hourly steam-boat communication across the strait, one mile wide, to the capital city. It contains eight mosques, and the vast suburban cemetery, in which half a million of deceased Turks lie buried, every tombstone of a male adult being distinguished by the ornament of a turban carved at its summit; but there is also a pillared monument of Sultan Mahmoud's favourite horse. The reader of Hope's "Anastasis" may remember an eloquent passage of description and reflection upon this subject. But in our own days, long since the time when that entertaining romance was written, Scutari has acquired some other associations of mournful interest. Here was the British military hospital, now converted into a Turkish barracks, where Miss Nightingale and other kind English ladies nursed our sick or wounded soldiers and sailors during the Crimean War. Here, too, is the burial-ground of some eight thousand of our brave countrymen, marked by an obelisk, with four statues of supporting angels, the sculpture of Baron Marochetti. The neighbourhood of Scutari, with the hill of Boulgourlou, commanding a magnificent sea view, looking over the whole of Constantinople, besides the shores and islands of the Propontis, is the frequent resort of parties from the opposite city.

Having now started from the southern mouth of the Bosphorus, to ascend its channel, which bends alternately from east and west, Constantinople is left behind us. Adjacent to the suburb of Galata is that of Top-hané, with its artillery barracks, cannon-foundry, and boat-building yards. Next comes the Sultan's palace of Dolma-bakhtché, a name signifying "the Bean-garden," where his Majesty receives Ministers of State and foreign Ambassadors. It is an imposing edifice of Corinthian architecture, surrounded by groves and fruit-gardens, amidst which is also the summer palace of Beshiktash, besides a smaller mansion, inhabited by the late unfortunate Murad V. before he became Sultan. On the next projecting point of the European shore is the large village of Ortaköy, with a mostly Christian population; here are the villas of some rich Armenian merchants and bankers; and here is a small chapel for the worship of the Church of England. The Turkish village of Beylerbey, opposite this on the Asiatic shore, was a place of some importance under the Byzantine Empire.

As we get clear of the familiar scenes within sight of Constantinople, the romantic charm of the Bosphorus is felt to take a stronger hold upon imagination. Its very name is redolent of antique mythology, and of those weird traditions,

embalmed in the poetry of Homer and Æschylus, which seem rather alien to the bright Hellenic fancy. The "Bosphorus" means the "Passage of the Cow;" for it was here, as the old fable ran, that poor Io, when Zeus or Jupiter changed her into a cow, was driven by the tormenting gadfly to swim across the strait; which is a very pretty story, like that other of Europa riding on the bull over the Ægean Sea. These shores, and those of the Euxine beyond them, are haunted, too, by mystic reminiscences of the voyage of Jason and the Argonauts in quest of the Golden Fleece, and the tragic passion of Medea, as well as of the labours of Hercules and other heroes and demigods. It is probable that the superstitious fears of seamen in those early ages of the world had been excited to such wondering fancies by the singular conformation of the strait and the perplexing variation of its currents. There are on each side of the channel seven prominent headlands, with seven recesses or bays, these forming together, between the opposite shores, what appear to resemble



THE BOSPHORUS.

seven distinct lakes, seeming as if inclosed by the surrounding land. The general drift of the waters is from the Euxine southward to join the Mediterranean; but there are many cross-currents, eddies, and backwaters, from the intercepting barriers, and a southerly wind often drives the whole surface water up the strait. These strange peculiarities, with the fantastic shapes of the mountainous shores, were ascribed by the startled mariners of antiquity to enchantment; and the Bosphorus was to the Greeks a region of "uncanny" supernatural powers, like that of Scylla and Charybdis between the Sicilian and Italian coasts.

The Castle of Europe and the Castle of Asia, Rumeli Hissar and Anadolu Hissar, confront each other at a narrow part of the Bosphorus, to some extent inclosing the basin which is called Balta Liman, or the "Battleaxe Harbour." Rumeli Hissar, with its massive towers rising amidst the cypress groves of an old Turkish cemetery, on the summit of a bold rocky headland, is a monument of the conquest of Constantinople in 1453. It was constructed by Mahomet II., two years before that event, his predecessor, Mahomet I., having already built Anadolu Hissar on the opposite bank. A chair of stone was there cut out, for the haughty warrior to sit and watch the progress of his work, for which a thousand masons, a thousand lime-burners, and a thousand other labourers were collected from the Anatolian districts. The building was laid out so as to form the shapes of the Arabic letters composing the Prophet's sacred name. Its walls, 30 ft. thick and very high, frowned sternly on the gateway of Eastern Christendom; the marble pillars and altars of Greek churches were contemptuously used for the building, which was finished in three months. The towers were mounted with huge guns throwing stone balls of 6 cwt., by which the Turkish commander was able to exact toll of every passing ship. Such was the Ottoman power, displayed at the very same place where the Persian King Darius, long before the Christian era, saw his army cross over into Thrace.

The shores of Balta Liman have witnessed some important political transactions. Here was the residence of an eminent Turkish Minister, Reschid Pasha; and here, too, were signed the commercial treaty of 1838, the treaty of the Five Powers in 1841, and the convention of 1849 concerning the Danubian Principalities. Northward of this, on the European side, is the harbour of Stenia, famous in Byzantine history; and we arrive next at Therapia, a place of which many English visitors have the most agreeable recollections, as it contains the summer residence of the British Ambassador. The name of this place, like that of the Euxine, and like that of the Eumenides or avenging goddesses, is a curious example of the Greek habit of flattering euphemism to objects of their dread. Medea, the Colchian princess and sorceress, was said to have poisoned the herbs growing on this spot, which was thence called Pharmakia; but the Greeks of a later day resolved to call it Therapia, the healing place, in order to propitiate the supernatural powers, and so dispel the mischievous influence. No situation is now to be found more pleasant and salubrious than that of Therapia, which has excellent English hotels and boarding-houses, and is the abode of many wealthy foreigners doing business at Constantinople. It is renowned in naval history for a great battle in 1352 between the Genoese and Venetian fleets.

Beikos Bay, on the Asiatic side, where the British fleet lay some weeks in the winter of 1853, at the opening of the Russian war, is not less worthy of note. According to the Greek poetical story-tellers, its shore was the kingdom of the Bebryes, ruled by Amycus, the lord of many oxen, who behaved rudely to the Argonauts, and was afterwards slain by Pollux. A laurel grew above the tomb of this discourteous prince, which had the peculiar property of inspiring madness—a fit of frantic insolence—in every person that plucked a leaf; the man would incontinently assail his neighbours with all manner of abusive language, and provoke them to deadly quarrel. It is to be feared that some grafts of "the raving laurel" have been transplanted from the shores of the Bosphorus to the soil of western countries; but neither General Ignatieff nor Lord Salisbury brought any of its leaves to the late diplomatic Conference. At Beikos is the site of the "Convent of the Sleepless," which was so called from its rule obliging the monks to continue singing and praying incessantly, by day and night, instead of at stated hours of Divine service. To the north of the bay rises a chalk hill, 590 ft. high, called the Giant's Mountain, which is very conspicuous. At its foot lies Unkar Skelessi, "the Landing-place of the Manslayer," where Mahomet II. landed on his return from the conquest of what is now European Turkey. The sumptuous palace which formerly stood here has been converted into a paper-mill; but Unkar Skelessi is celebrated among European statesmen for a treaty here concluded between Turkey and Russia, which has often been discussed, as it related to the closing of the Dardanelles against foreign ships of war. On the summit of the Giant's Mountain is an excavation, only 20 ft. long and 5 ft. wide, inclosed by a stone wall, and partly overgrown with bushes. This has been variously called sometimes the Giant's Cave, the Bed of Hercules, and the Grave of Joshua; but it is regarded with veneration, and people hang clothes on the bushes to make them efficacious for the cure of diseases. Below this mountain, a mile or two farther on, the promontory of Mahdjaz Bournou, the ancient Argyroconium, projects into the water. There is a castle here, built, in 1794, by the French engineer, Monnier, who also constructed Deli Tabia, on the opposite shore; but the fortress of Mahdjaz has been remodelled and extended. It is the most important portion of the defences of the Bosphorus against an enemy coming down from the Black Sea. We give a special Illustration of the interior of this fortress.

The bay and port of Buyukdere, opposite Mahdjaz Bournou, demand our passing attention. Here is the summer palace of the Russian Embassy, with its beautiful gardens. The wooded hills behind the village present some delightful walks or rides, through the forest of Belgrade; and the reservoirs and aqueducts, constructed by Sultan Mahmoud, in 1732, to supply the northern suburbs of Constantinople with water, are works of remarkable magnitude. North of Buyukdere and the Giant's Mountain the prospect is shut off by lofty mountain ranges, the terminating heights of the Hæmus and Olympus groups, respectively, in Europe and in Asia. They approach near to each other at the two opposite points of land, which the Greeks of the Empire called Hieron and Serapion. The mythical hero of the Golden Fleece expedition here set up altars in honour of the twelve Olympic deities on his return from Colchis. Temples of Zeus and Poseidon, otherwise named Jupiter and Neptune, were in due time erected by the Greeks on the promontory of Hieron; while those of Serapis and Cybele, rising over the way, attested the piety of Asiatic worshippers. This part of the strait was the scene of many sharp conflicts between the Byzantine forces and those of the barbarian nations, Goths, Huns, Heruli, Varangians or Franks, Russians and Tartars, invading the Eastern Empire. In the fourteenth century the adventurous Genoese, who had already taken possession of a suburb of Constantinople, and had established their colonies on the Black Sea coasts, held the custody of this passage. They beat off the Venetians and other commercial rivals, built a castle on each shore, and stretched an iron chain across the strait, forbidding any vessel to pass without paying toll and asking their permission. But the Genoese possessions, here as elsewhere, passed a hundred years later to the Turkish Sultan. Hence the Turkish forts of Rumeli Kavak and Anadolu Kavak have taken the place of those which bore the sculptured arms of Genoese and Byzantine masters. One of these forts is included in our page of small engravings; the other shall be given next week. The basin or harbour of Buyuk Liman, which was anciently styled that of the Ephesians, is a commodious refuge for ships escaping the storms of the Euxine, if they can weather the points of Fil Bournou and Poiraz Bournou, and get in safely. The European shore, above the fort of Karibjeh, is a stony desert of forbidding aspect, known as Tashlanjik among the Turks, but which the Greeks used to call Gypopolis, or the City of Vultures. This place, in fact, naturally abounded with that voracious species of bird, which gave occasion to the fable of the Harpies. It was here that King Phineas entertained the Argonauts with a feast, which was stolen from their dishes, as they sat at table, by those nasty, greedy, winged monsters hovering in the air overhead. Leaving this dismal coast, with Papaz Bournou on the left hand and the Asiatic Fanar, or lighthouse, on the right hand, the voyager passes out into the Black Sea. It must have been a fearful experience for the timorous and unskilful mariners of antiquity; even the contemporaries of Ulysses and Æneas, whose exploits of navigation we read in our Homer and Virgil, would think of a trip to the Black Sea as we may think of one to the North Pole. Just outside the Bosphorus is a cluster of rocks, called the Cyanean, from their bluish black or slaty colour, but also the Symplegades, or "Clashers," from their appearing to rush together, and to strike each other, when viewed under certain atmospheric conditions, with reflected light from the dancing waves around them. Ships were often wrecked among the Symplegades; and so it was fabled that the Argo, Jason's ship, had her tail, or rudder, cut off by the rocks suddenly closing in behind, in her swift passage between them. The more distant coasts of this obscure sea were the Cimmerian lands of perpetual darkness, or the enchanted realm, in which a golden treasure was guarded by fiery dragons; and there were savage inhabitants, in some parts, who would slaughter the helpless stranger cast upon their shores. The sea had therefore a bad name to begin with; but the Greeks, for the reason we have explained, chose to change this for a good name, and to call it the Euxine or "Hospitable," knowing that it was quite the contrary, but hoping that it might thus be persuaded to become hospitable. We shall not attempt to describe its present character, except by quoting one stanza of Byron's "Don Juan," which has been verified by many an English traveller in the East:—

The wind swept down the Euxine, and the wave
Broke foaming o'er the blue Symplegades;
'Tis a grand sight, from off the Giant's Cave,
To watch the progress of those rolling seas
Between the Bosphorus, as they lash and lave
Europe and Asia, you being quite at ease;
'There's not a sea the passenger e'er pukes in,
Turns up more dangerous breakers than the Euxine.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THEORY OF MUSIC—DISCOVERIES OF PYTHAGORAS.

Dr. William Pole, F.R.S., began his second lecture, on Thursday week, by explaining the production of musical sounds by stretched strings, very important in regard to theory. The influence of the three elements of weight, tension, and length, in determining the pitch of the note, was shown by the monochord, and it was demonstrated that the number of vibrations corresponding to any given note can be calculated by mechanical laws. Proceeding to the investigation of musical scales, he found, by the practice of all nations, that in forming melodies the sounds must not be taken at random from the infinite number of possible sounds, but must be selected from a definite number called a scale, proceeding in steps or degrees. The necessity of this Helmholtz explained on psychological grounds. He said, the essence of melody is motion, which requires to be appreciated in regard to its extent and variation, and the only means of doing this is by causing the motion to take place through fixed degrees measurable by the ear. The scale, in fact, constitutes a kind of divided rod by which the motion of melody can be made clear to the mind. As the question how musical scales should be formed, and on what principles the sound should be selected, involves the consideration of the magnitude of the steps between the various sounds, Dr. Pole explained the definition and measurement of musical intervals, in their popular and philosophical aspects. He showed that the scientific definition of a musical interval can be obtained by the ratio of the vibrations of the two limiting sounds, and that by taking the logarithm of this ratio a measurement can be given, very convenient for use and appreciable by the eye, by means of graphic delineation. After referring to the great variety and antiquity of musical scales among different nations, the lecturer gave a brief historical sketch of the forms now in use. The diatonic scale came through the Greeks. The early history of their music is obscure; but the scale first assumed a definite shape between 500 and 600 B.C. in the hands of Pythagoras, who discovered that sounds can be accurately defined by the proportionate lengths of stretched strings, and thus, for the first time, brought music within the range of philosophical treatment. By the aid of the proportions of strings, and in conformity also with the guidance of the ear, this great philosopher fixed the intervals of the octave (diapason) and the fifth (diapente), the most important, and then added the fourth (diatessaron), which he found to be the complement of the fifth, the two, added together, making an octave. The difference between the fourth and fifth gave a smaller interval, which he called a tone, by the aid of which he filled in the smaller divisions. Thus arose the "diatonic scale," which, with some minor alterations, has been transmitted to the present day.

MATTER AND ETHER.

Mr. John Fletcher Moulton opened his discourse, at the Friday evening meeting, Feb. 23, by remarking on the richness of our age both in discoveries of the laws of nature, and in attempts to discover the ultimate constitution of that of which it is built. He was about to speak of the mechanism of nature as opposed to the mere laws of nature, and especially of the minute mechanism of the matter and the ether, which are her fundamentals, and to show the special difficulties of taking the step from a law to the mechanism which produces it, and the special canons which must guide us. He defined law as a mere statement of result, and mechanism as a statement of existences. Thus the laws of electricity are wholly independent of its nature; and so with heat and gravitation, for which some very singular mechanisms of atoms have been suggested by Weber, Ampère, Foucault, Tait, and Clerk-Maxwell. But science ought to be the sternest school of belief; and scientific men are to blame in exaggerating certainty to themselves and to others, since few people face clearly the conditions under which credence ought to be given. In considering the process of ascertaining the mechanism that causes a set of phenomena, Mr. Moulton said, we must examine the phenomena, try to hit upon their laws, and then devise some mechanism which will produce such phenomena governed by such laws. This he illustrated by describing how ladies, mechanicians, and electricians would ingeniously attempt to devise a machine to do certain things, all depending upon the state of their knowledge. He next alluded to Helmholtz's discovery of vortex-motion, to Professor Osborne Reynolds's recent application of it to the motion of fluids, and to the consequent formation of a vortex-theory of atoms. But, as mechanism is a question of actual existence, not of description of observed results, are we to give credence to what is only a reflex of our own ignorance, or are we to defer such investigations till we attain the wholly ideal state of perfect knowledge or even sufficient knowledge? In reply, Mr. Moulton explained and illustrated the benefits of hypothesis or scientific fiction, which should be loyally worked and modified until supplanted. We should hesitate to receive any hypothesis so long as the evidence for it is derived solely from the phenomena which give rise to it. Thus, seeing a man floating in the air is not sufficient evidence; we must feel him in order to form a correct hypothesis. We have no ground for believing in things with only one special set of relationships. The atomic theory, so valuable in chemistry, was verified by the discovery of the diffusion of gases; while in the evidence of the undulatory theory of light it is impossible to estimate the cumulative value of such evidence, although it shows we are on the right track. In actual life we may take as a canon the inherent probability or improbability of the suggested mechanism, as in the case of a railway accident; but we have no experience of what mechanisms are usual in nature's minute structures. We cannot learn too soon in science that where we have no experience there we are absolutely ignorant. It is totally different with physiology, for instance. If we knew the mechanism which produces a ray of light, many would probably consider it unnecessarily cumbersome. Now, the existence of ether seems very improbable, yet it is valuable as bringing in undulation just where it receives confirmation from other things—i.e., the existence of the medium. The dynamic properties of ether, coupled with its finite velocity (computed to be at the rate of a cubic mile of sunlight half-way between the earth and the sun), are equal to two tons moving at the rate of sixty miles an hour. The undulatory theory may be supplanted, but it is almost impossible to believe that the idea of a continuous medium will ever be displaced. In conclusion, Mr. Moulton commented on the great value of hypotheses, however ingenious, daring, and inventive, when held in their right place, and referred to Professor Clerk-Maxwell as an eminent example of so doing.

EUROPE BEFORE THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Professor Henry Morley, on Saturday last, gave the first of a course of five lectures on Effects of the French Revolution on English Literature. He began by saying that his object would be to show that there is a central line working in a definite direction within all the best intellectual work of our time, and that its direction was, in part at least, determined and its power much increased by the impulse given at the French Revolution, though it takes the reverse course to which that revolution pointed, upward instead of downward. He said

that the eighteenth century was not, as Carlyle defined it, an age of sham and sentimentality, but rather an age of reaction against sham, and conducted to the present, an age of progress. The energy of the Elizabethan time produced Shakespeare for literature and Bacon for science; while Hooker, in his "Ecclesiastical Polity," propounded the principle that society depends upon compact among men to defend them from each other, and hence arose government. Henceforward the problem occupied the chief intellect of England. The absolute authority of the Sovereign was stoutly maintained by the philosopher Hobbes in his "Leviathan" (1650), and by Sir Robert Filmer, in his "Patriarcha" (1653), and as warmly controverted by Selden, by Milton, and especially by John Locke, in his works on "Civil Government" (1689), in which he maintains the principles of the second revolution, a limited government for the protection of life, liberty, and property, in which he was well followed by De Foe and Steele. The corruptions of the time, partially due to French influence, and prominent in the Court, the Church, and general society, led to serious doubts as to the justice of God in the government of the world, put forth especially by Bayle, and replied to earnestly by Liebnitz, by Pope, in his "Essay on Man," and by Bishop Butler, in his "Analogy." Mandeville, in his "Fable of the Bees," attributed these corruptions to civilisation, and described how society might be renovated by reverting to simple, honest living, and discarding all unnecessary arts and professions. This was echoed by Rousseau, and thus arose the fiction of the "noble savage." The just criticisms of Boileau had led to the supplanting the frivolous literature of his time, and eventually to the too great predominance of the Latin classics in what has been since termed the Augustan Age in Europe. Against this reaction was led by Voltaire in France and by Bodmer in Germany. Rousseau maintained that the only way to save society was to recur to a state of nature, a common notion in his day, and re-echoed by the encyclopædists. All this was undermining an edifice with sapped foundations. In France the nobles were squandering at Court revenues wrung from impoverished peasants; there was no political liberty, and any persons could be readily consigned to the Bastille, the horrors of which were warmly denounced by Cowper, in 1785, as "the abode of broken hearts; The dungeons and the cages of despair." National bankruptcy hastened the crisis; and on July 14 and 15, 1789, an infuriated populace destroyed the hateful fortress, an event hailed by lovers of liberty throughout the world, and celebrated by Wordsworth in hopeful strains, with which Professor Morley concluded his lecture.

THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.

Professor Garrod, M.A., F.R.S., devoted his sixth lecture on the Human Form and its Structure in Relation to its Contour, given on Tuesday last, to the further consideration of the shape, position, and functions of those of our muscles which are visible superficially; his remarks being fully illustrated by fine large coloured diagrams, by a statue of the "Fighting Gladiator," and by explanations of the action of the muscles engaged in certain movements made by himself. His descriptions included the great muscles of the back, the pectoral or chest muscles, and the well-known biceps and triceps of the arm, so much developed by athletic exercises, whereby graceful rounded curves are produced. The latter part of the lecture related to the wrist and hand, a wonderful system of bones, muscles, and nerves, combining strength and sensitiveness with the means of producing great variety, extent, and rapidity of motion, in which are exhibited, in a most striking manner, our power of controlling muscles at will, and the effects of education and practice. The mechanism of the hand was well illustrated by a working model.

Mr. Frederick J. Bramwell, F.R.S., will, on Friday next, give a discourse on the Future of Steel.

Mr. G. F. Teniswood, F.S.A., gave a very instructive lecture upon English Landscape Art in the Past and Present Centuries, before the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, on Thursday evening, last week. Beginning by showing the debased condition of art in this country at the first part of the last century, and how foreign influences affected the taste of the day, the lecturer detailed the rise and progress of English landscape, tracing its course to the time of Wilson and Gainsborough, and their immediate followers, and instanced the rise of water-colour painting as largely instrumental in its further development. Commenting upon the genius of Turner, and discriminating the merits of his contemporaries, he concluded by pointing to the more varied aims and extended field of modern study. Mr. B. L. Moseley, LL.B., occupied the chair, and took part in an animated discussion which ensued.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Brackenbury, R.A., Assistant Adjutant-General, superintending officer of garrison instruction, gave a lecture, on Friday, at the Royal United Service Institution to a distinguished gathering of officers, on "The Value of Systematic Instruction in Tactics for all ranks of the Army." Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Steele, commanding the Aldershot district, was in the chair.

The Rev. G. W. Olver, Principal of Southlands College, yesterday week, addressed the students of the Southlands and Westminster Wesleyan Training Colleges, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Horseferry-road. The Rev. A. Macaulay, President of the Wesleyan Conference, occupied the chair, and the meeting was also addressed by the Rev. Dr. Rigg (Principal of Westminster Wesleyan College), the Rev. Dr. Williams (secretary of the Conference), and Mr. A. McArthur, M.P. There are in residence in the two colleges, 236 students, 105 female and 131 male. The results of the Christmas examinations of the students were very satisfactory, no student having failed to pass. Employment was found at Christmas for almost all the students, and for the greater portion in Wesleyan schools.

The free science lecture, last Saturday evening, at the South Kensington Museum was given by Mr. Alfred Tribe on the Combustible Elements of Water. He began with an historical account of its discovery, and the lecture derived interest from the fact that not only were the successive additions to knowledge on the subject given in sequence, but the experiments by which that knowledge was gained were most of them shown.

Dean Stanley distributed prizes at the Quebec Institute, on Monday night, and addressed the members. The Dean prefaced his remarks by saying that it was thirty years since he had been in that room, when he heard Mr. Carlyle give his lecture upon "Hero-Worship." He then proceeded to point out how they should study great poets like John Milton. In the first place, they should read his works chronologically, although they were never published in that form. They should begin with the smaller poems, then go to the prose writings and sonnets, next read "Paradise Lost and Regained," and finish with "Samson Agonistes"—"the last ebb of a mighty tide." In studying Milton they ought to learn to distinguish between the parts of the man which belonged merely to passing times and fashions and those which belonged to all times. Milton was a great poet, but his controversial writings presented him in an unpleasant

light. The striking moral lesson to be learnt from him was that, licentious as were the poets of his day in language and life, he from first to last breathed the same untainted atmosphere. Mr. W. Forsyth, M.P., Mr. Anthony Trollope, and others, also addressed the meeting.

A meeting was held, on Monday, at the Royal United Service Institution—under the presidency of Admiral of the Fleet, Sir H. Codrington—when Mr. R. Griffiths, C.E., read a paper on a New Form of Vessel for War Purposes. He said that, when circular war-vessels came to be tried practically it was found that they required four times more steam-power than ordinary vessels, and he had therefore endeavoured to design a ship to combine the advantages of a circular vessel and at the same time avoid the loss of speed. He had nearly arrived at the desired effect by making the immersed surface of an elongated form and by fitting it with twin screws internally.

At Burlington House, on Monday night, Mr. Barry, R.A., treasurer of the Royal Academy, gave the opening lecture of his architectural series for 1877. The chair was taken, at eight o'clock, by Mr. Pickersgill, R.A., the keeper. There was a large gathering of professors and students. Of these not all were devoted to architecture as a pursuit; for Mr. Barry's abstract ideas of this art, as the oldest of all arts, and as one that commends itself to the careful consideration of artists generally, are well known. He began by announcing his purpose in these lectures to confine his remarks within the limits of domestic architecture, that great problem of the day. The laws governing ecclesiastical buildings are determined; but this is far from being the case with the principles on which our habitations should be designed; and it was not without a quiet touch of humorous sarcasm that the lecturer surveyed the present æsthetic uncertainties of house-building.

In the course of a discussion resulting from a lecture on the subject of the Railway Passenger Duty, given by Mr. C. D. Collet at the Society of Arts on Monday evening, a resolution recommending the adoption of the propositions of the Select Committee last year was passed.

At the meeting of the Geographical Society, on Monday evening, in the hall of the London University, Burlington-gardens, two papers were read upon African Exploration. There was a large attendance, Sir Rutherford Alcock occupying the chair. Mr. E. D. Young, R.N., read the first paper, which was a narrative of a recent sojourn at Lake Nyassa, whither he had been sent by the Livingstone Mission originated by the Free Church of Scotland. The Rev. Dr. Mullens read a paper contributed by the Rev. Robert Price, setting forth a new route and a new mode of travelling into Central Africa. Dr. Cockerell, Bishop of Edinburgh, gave some details of his son's expedition to Lake Nyassa. Sir Samuel Baker remarked that the great question in relation to Africa now was the means of transit. The Rev. Mr. Price elaborated several of the suggestions made in his paper for the establishment of intermediate stations upon the route to the lacustrine system of Africa.

Mr. W. Spottiswoode, F.R.S., gave a lecture on Light and Colour at his residence, 41, Grosvenor-place, on Wednesday, on behalf of the funds of the National Orphan Home for Girls, Ham-common, Surrey.

A course of lectures has been arranged for art students and others, at the City and Spitalfields School of Art, who may be desirous of receiving information concerning the various employments connected with art and design. The first lecture was given, last Thursday, by Mr. N. H. J. Westlake, F.S.A.; and three more will be given on subsequent Thursdays by Mr. Thomas Chatfield Clarke, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. G. Aitchison, B.A.; and Mr. Charles L. Eastlake, F.R.I.B.A.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF GREECE.

Our well-known Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, has arrived at Athens, having been sent from London by the Proprietors of this Journal, for the express purpose of supplying illustrations of the recent archaeological explorations and discoveries on the sites of ancient Greek cities. His first endeavour will be to obtain further illustrations of the discoveries at Mycenæ, some of which have already been presented to our readers; but he will also visit the Troad, and the ruins of Ephesus. Mr. Simpson, as one of the honorary secretaries of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, has some recognised qualifications for the study of architectural antiquities in the Levant; and by his exhibition, several years ago, of a collection of fine water-colour drawings illustrative of the explorations at Jerusalem, as well as by his lectures on some of the antiquities of India and Abyssinia, he has fairly earned public confidence as an accurate and intelligent artistic reporter of this class of subjects. We feel assured that the results of his present mission will give satisfaction to the large number of classical scholars and historical inquirers who have taken an eager interest in the investigations lately pursued by Dr. Schliemann, Mr. J. T. Wood, and other enterprising searchers for remains of the past splendour of Grecian civilisation.

Our Artist reached the Piræus, the harbour of Athens, on the morning of Saturday week, after a very stormy passage in the Austrian Lloyd's steamer, which took forty-eight hours, instead of nine hours as usual, crossing the Ægean from Smyrna. He was just in time to witness the scene on board H.M.S. Hercules, the flagship of our Mediterranean fleet, on that day, when their Majesties the King and Queen of the Hellenes (or, as we commonly say, King and Queen of Greece) came from Athens to visit Vice-Admiral Sir James R. Drummond, K.C.B., commanding in the Mediterranean. The Hon. W. Stuart, C.B., British Envoy at the Court of Athens, accompanied their Majesties upon this occasion, and they were received with the customary honours. They were attended by M. Rodostamos, as Maréchal de la Cour, Countess Daneskjold, Mdle. Colocotroni, Maid of Honour, and M. Vasos, staff officer. Sir James Drummond was accompanied by his second in command of the fleet, Admiral Rice. The King and Queen lunched on board, and afterwards inspected the ship. We give an illustration from the sketch taken by our Artist. It was a farewell visit of the King and Queen to Vice-Admiral Sir James Drummond. The Hercules, with Sir James on board, left Salamis Bay, the Greek station of the fleet, on Wednesday week, and proceeded to Malta, in order to meet Vice-Admiral Hornby, who now succeeds to the command of the British naval forces in the Mediterranean.

It is understood that Admiral Drummond retires from the service. He has gone through all the grades, and reached its higher spheres, from which he will now depart into private life. It may be worth recalling that Admiral Drummond commanded H.M.S. Retribution at the early part of the Crimean War, and that she rode through the terrible storm of Nov. 14, 1854, outside of the harbour of Balaklava, with the Duke of Cambridge on board, where so many ships were shattered to pieces; and even on board the Retribution but little hopes were entertained at one point of the storm of the possibility of weathering it through. It was only by keeping the engines at work that the anchors were able to hold, and the ship and valuable lives were saved.



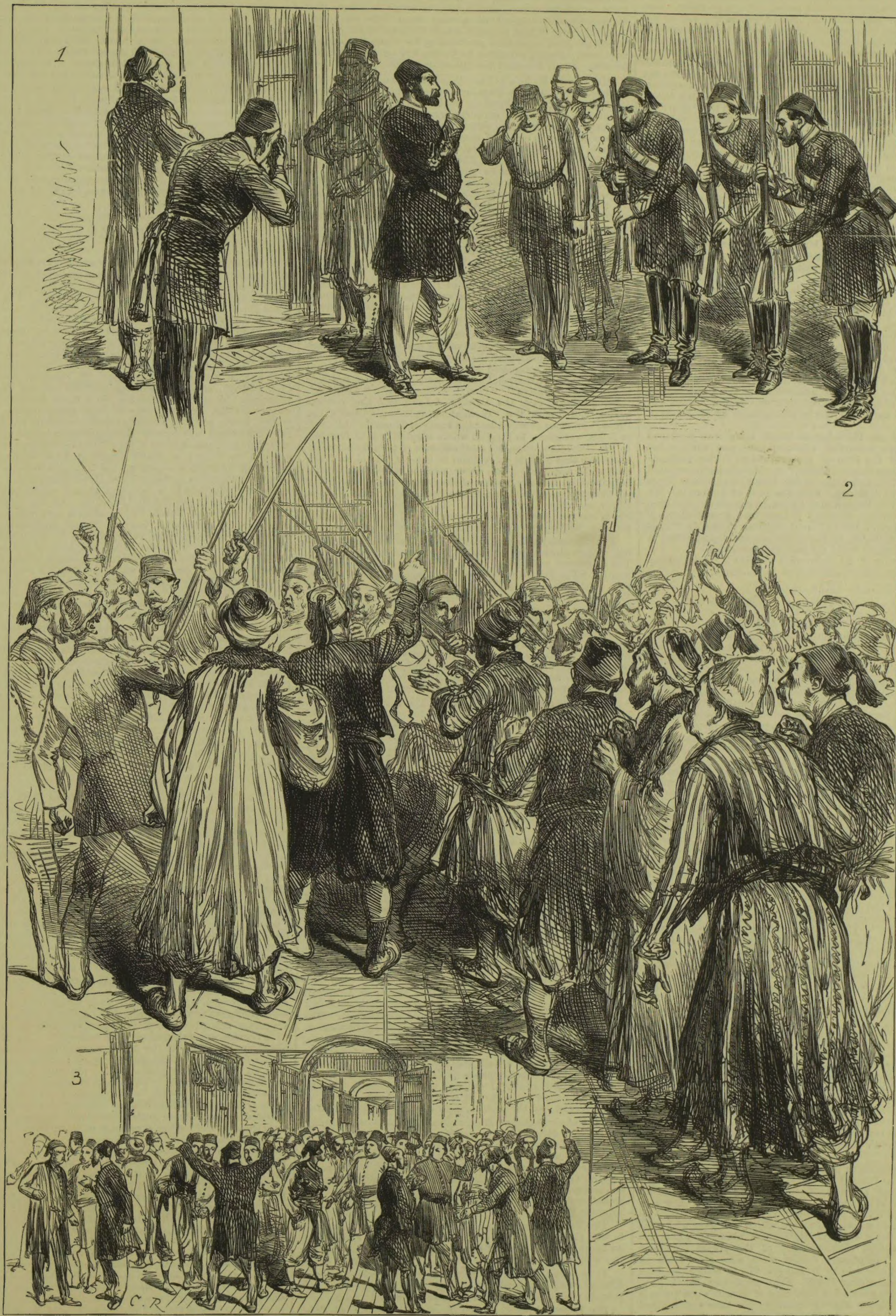
MR. COMPTON, THE ACTOR OF SHAKSPEARE COMEDY.



THE KING AND QUEEN OF GREECE VISITING ADMIRAL SIR JAMES DRUMMOND, K.C.B., IN THE HERCULES FLAG-SHIP.



THE NEW AVONMOUTH DOCK, NEAR BRISTOL.



1. The New Minister of War Saluted by the Guard on coming out of the Sublime Porte.
 2. Crowd Trying to Enter the Porte to Witness the Taking of Office by Edhem Pasha.
 3. Excitement in a Vestibule of the Porte at the News of Midhat Pasha's Downfall.

MR. HENRY COMPTON.

It is with extreme regret we chronicle the compulsory retirement from the stage of Henry Compton, comedian. The man exists, but the witty, eccentric, genial actor is no more. Rare is the man or woman of the present generation who is not acquainted with his speciality, or who does not cherish grateful recollections of hearty laughs indulged in at his bidding. This actor was endowed with one of the richest veins of humour (and we have seen him in most of his characters) that ever fell to the share of an eccentric delineator of stage oddities. He was not a one-part actor, but exhibited a multitude of contrarieties, each one apparently surpassing the other, none falling below the standard of true excellence. He possessed the "grip" of the true artist, and in every phase of variety held his audience with a grasp of iron. "His First Champagne," "Founded on Fact," and "The Fish Out of Water" are associated with his earlier triumphs. At the Haymarket he retained his popularity for a number of years; and later on, at the Globe Theatre, under the management of Mr. H. J. Montague, he contributed to the mirthful entertainment of thousands of admiring spectators. His Oxeys in "Oriana," his Muggles in "Partners for Life," and his Paul Cuddlipp in "Forgiven," are still fresh in the memories of many. He has now arrived at the advanced age of seventy-two years, and is visited with a terrible physical infirmity that incapacitates him for his profession, and must be endured. Our best wishes and kindest sympathies go with him; and we doubt not that with his affliction our readers will readily sympathise.

Mr. Compton's family name is Mackenzie; he was born in Huntingdon. In his professional studies he began at the lowest round, but sought on the Bedford circuit to shine as light comedian, which he soon wisely left for that of low comedian. After eleven years of hard work at Lincoln and on the York circuit, he appeared in London, at the Lyceum; subsequently at Drury Lane, in the parts of Slender, Tony Lumpkin, Mar All, Mawworm, and the Gravedigger. His reputation as a Shakspearean performer was early established. We shall not easily forget his Launcelot Gobbo and Touchstone. As an actor of sterling merit, and one of our richest low comedians, his name will ever be remembered by all lovers of stage art.

His benefit on Thursday at Drury Lane was produced under the most favourable circumstances, and commanded the services of the élite of the profession. The performances were a scene from "Othello," the Moor being personated by Mr. Creswick, and Iago by Mr. Ryder; and scenes from Bulwer's play of "Money," with the part of Evelyn by Mr. Edward Compton, the son of the eminent comedian; also from Sheridan's "Critic," Morton's "Lend me Five Shillings," Macklin's "Man of World," and Sullivan Gilbert's "Trial by Jury," contributed to the miscellaneous department. A better entertainment could not have been provided.

Our Engraving of Mr. Compton's Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, of Baker-street.

MUSIC.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The sixty-fifth season of this institution opened, on Thursday week, with the first of the usual series of eight evening concerts, two additional morning performances being announced this, as last, year.

The programme of the opening concert was very strong in the instrumental selection. Beethoven's noble symphony in C minor (No. 5), Mendelssohn's overture entitled "Melusine" (composed in illustration of the well-known Rhine legend), and Weber's overture to "Oberon" displayed to special advantage the high qualities of the fine orchestra, which is constituted much the same as last year, with Herr Straus as principal first violin.

The concert included two concertos, that by E. Grieg, for pianoforte, and Spohr's, for violin, avowedly written "in modo di scena cantante." Grieg's concerto—the production of a young living Norwegian composer—had already been heard at a Crystal Palace concert, where it was introduced for the first time in England, and was finely played by Mr. Dannreuther, who again gave an admirable rendering of it on Thursday week. Spohr's fine work was, until near the close, very effectively played by Mr. Henry Holmes, who is heard to special advantage in the music of that composer (of whom he was a distinguished pupil). Near the end of the concerto, at the beginning of the unaccompanied cadenza, a sudden nervous attack caused a loss of memory (Mr. Holmes played without book), and the concerto was finished by passing to the closing orchestral "tutti." This is a casualty that has happened to many of the most distinguished instrumentalists, and serves again to prove the danger of trusting to memory in the execution of a long and elaborate work. Mr. Holmes played the greater part of the concerto so well, and his merits are so generally known, that such a casualty will not affect his reputation; and the audience evidently thought so, as the applause bestowed on him at the end of the concerto was loud and general.

The vocalists were Madame Edith Wynne and Mr. Cummings, the former of whom sang, with much power, the scena "Dalla torre," from Gounod's "Saffo;" and the latter, with good expression, Handel's air (from "Semele"), "Where'er you walk"—the two singers having been associated in Mr. Cusins's smoothly-written duet, "Da te lontan."

This is the eleventh season of Mr. Cusins's tenure of office as conductor of the Philharmonic Society's concerts, and his reappearance was warmly welcomed.

At the next concert, on March 8, Madame Schumann is to play her husband's pianoforte concerto in A minor.

Madame Schumann appeared for the first time this season at the Popular Concert of Saturday afternoon. The great pianist received an enthusiastic greeting from the large audience that completely filled St. James's Hall. Her solo piece was the set of seventeen "Variations Sérieuses," by Mendelssohn, on an original theme, which she gave with that grandeur of style and fine rhythmical phrasing which are among the special characteristics of the player. Madame Schumann's exceptional merits were also manifested in Beethoven's great trio in B flat (op. 97), in association with Herr Straus and Signor Piatti. These gentlemen, Mr. L. Ries, and Mr. Zerbini gave a fine rendering of Mozart's quartet in D (No. 7), and Signor Piatti's incomparable tone and finished execution were effectively displayed in his new "Elegia" for violoncello, with pianoforte accompaniment. Mr. Barton McGuckin produced a genuine impression by his excellent singing in airs by Salvador Rosa, Buononcini, and Mendelssohn. Sir J. Benedict was the accompanist.

At the Popular Concert of Monday evening Madame Schumann again appeared, and met with a renewal of the welcome which she received on Saturday afternoon. Her solo was Beethoven's sonata, in E flat, entitled "Les Adieux, l'Absence et le Retour," which the pianist gave with great effect. The concert included Spohr's Nonetto, finely played by Herr Joachim (violin), Mr. Zerbini (viola), Mr. Svendsen (flute), Mr.

Lazarus (clarinet), Mr. Dubrucq (oboe), Mr. Wotton (bassoon), Mr. Wendtland (horn), Signor Piatti (violin), and Mr. Reynolds (contra-bass). Herr Joachim was encored after his performance of a sonata, by Handel, for violin, with pianoforte accompaniment; and a similar result followed Herr Henschel's fine singing of a song from this composer's "Almira," one of four pieces in which the vocalist fully maintained the good impression produced by his recent first appearance here. Haydn's quartet in C, No. 3 of op. 33, closed the concert. Sir J. Benedict was the accompanist.

Mr. Walter Bache's thirteenth annual concert took place, at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday evening, and quite sustained the high and special character which has distinguished past occasions. Mr. Bache's excellent qualities as a pianist, particularly in the bravura school, were displayed with great success in Chopin's second concerto (in F minor) and Liszt's concerto in A major, the great difficulties in each of which were brilliantly executed. The orchestral accompaniments of Chopin's concerto were given as skilfully re-scored by Herr Klindworth. The orchestral pieces were:—Liszt's "Mazzeppa," No. 6 of his "Symphonic Poems," and "Les Préludes," No. 3 of the same series. Both these have before been commented on, the first in reference to its performance at the Crystal Palace, the other on the occasion of its having been given at a former concert of Mr. Bache's. The characteristics and strongly-marked individuality of these remarkable works were admirably brought out in Tuesday evening's performance by an orchestra of unusually large proportions. Besides the pieces specified, Liszt's setting of Heine's ballad "Lorely" was sung by Mrs. Osgood, with orchestral accompaniments. Mr. Manns conducted, with the exception of "Les Préludes," which was directed by Mr. Bache.

The concert given by the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) week offered great variety and contrast, although almost entirely drawn from the works of one composer, Handel. The programme comprised his overtures to the "Occasional Oratorio" and "Athaliah," and a selection of choral and solo pieces from "Joshua," "Saul," "Theodora," "Athaliah," "Redemption," and the Utrecht "Jubilate," the concert having closed with the "Coronation Anthem," "Zadok the Priest," previous to which last the music of Mozart's "Litany" in B flat, was given, to English words adapted to R. G. Loraine. In the Handel selection the most effective of the solo performances was that of Miss Julia Elton in the air, "Lord, to Thee each night and day." The other soloists, in addition to this lady, both in the early portion of the concert and in the Litany of Mozart, were Madame Sinico-Campobello, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Lewis Thomas. The choral and orchestral music was very powerfully rendered. Sir M. Costa conducted, and Mr. Willing presided at the organ, as usual.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert, although not offering any absolute novelty, was of strong and varied interest. The orchestral pieces were Sir J. Benedict's concert overture entitled "The Enchanted Forest"—a graceful piece of orchestral writing which has previously been commented on—Wagner's overture to "Tannhäuser," and Mozart's symphony in G minor. Herr Joachim gave a splendid performance of Spohr's ninth violin concerto (in D), besides which he gave a "Sarabande" and "Tambourin" by Leclair, and three of Brahms's Hungarian dances, with pianoforte accompaniment played by Mr. Oscar Beringer. Sir J. Benedict's overture and Spohr's concerto were given for the first time at these concerts. Vocal pieces were contributed by Miss Cummings and Mrs. Osgood, the former of whom made a successful début.

Mr. Henry Smart's new cantata, "The Fishermidens"—performed for the first time by the students of the Royal Academy of Music on Saturday last—proved a great success. It is written entirely for female voices, solo and choral, with pianoforte accompaniment, which was well played by Mr. F. W. W. Bampfyde. Among the several effective pieces were Elsie's ballad, "It was the little Lillian," charmingly sung by Miss Mary Davies; a choral scena for fishermidens and sea-maidens; and an "Ave Maria."

Beethoven's "Pastoral Symphony" was performed at the Royal Aquarium concert of Monday, "with scenic effects." This, however well accomplished, is a mistake in principle, as surrounding with realism a work that is specially ideal, and should be left to make its own impression on the imagination of the hearer. To many, however, the pictorial additions will probably prove attractive; and it is but just to state that these have been most effectively realised by some beautiful scenery painted by Mr. Julian Hicks, who has supplied a series of picturesque views in accordance with the varied aspects of nature indicated in the score of the symphony.

That accomplished pianist Miss Florence May gave the first of two recitals at Langham Hall, on Thursday afternoon, when her programme included Beethoven's "Waldstein" Sonata, Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques," studies by Chopin, and various other pieces.

A series of ten classical concerts was begun at Langham Hall, on Tuesday evening. The string-quartet party consisted of MM. Pollitzer, Polonasky, Zerbini, and Boatwright. Miss Emma Barnett was the solo pianist, and Mr. C. King the vocalist.

Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir opened a new season (the twenty-second), yesterday (Friday) evening. The concerts take place, as usual, in St. James's Hall, and the programme of the first comprised the first performance in England of Bach's sublime motet for double choir, "I will sing unto the Lord." The first part of the concert consisted of sacred music; the second, of secular pieces. Of the performances we shall speak next week.

Mr. Kuhe's Brighton Musical Festival closed on Saturday, when "The Messiah" was performed. The announcement that Mr. Sims Reeves would sing attracted such numbers that many were unable to gain admittance. The soloists were Madame Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, Mr. W. Shakespeare, Signor Foli, and Mr. Sims Reeves. The latter gentleman was in excellent voice, and was enthusiastically applauded. Mr. Kuhe conducted, and Mr. Sinton led the orchestra. The Brighton Sacred Harmonic Society provided the choruses.

The New Philharmonic (afternoon) Concerts are announced to take place on April 14 and 28, May 12 and 26, and June 9. As heretofore, the office of conductor will be divided between Dr. Wylde and Mr. Ganz.

It is reported that the proposed grand performances of Richard Wagner's operas at Bayreuth will not take place this year, in consequence of Herr Wagner's impaired health.

On Thursday next, March 8, the University of Cambridge will confer the degree of Doctor of Music on Professor Joachim. The ceremony will be followed, in the evening, by the 150th concert of the Cambridge University Musical Society, in the Guildhall, Herr Joachim taking part in the performances. The programme will comprise Sterndale Bennett's overture "The Wood Nymphs," Beethoven's violin concerto, an overture composed expressly for the occasion by Herr Joachim, Brahms's "Song of Destiny" ("Schicksalslied"), and the same composer's new manuscript symphony, in C minor, lately produced in Germany, and to be heard for the first time in England on this occasion. The proceeds of the concert will be given to Addenbrooke's Hospital.

The concert given last spring at the Royal Albert Hall, by Messrs. Nurdin and Peacock, in aid of the Cheesemongers' Benevolent Institution, proved so successful, having placed £1100 to the credit of the fund, that the same firm have resolved upon giving another concert at the Albert Hall, on Easter Monday evening, with the same benevolent purpose. Among the artistes engaged are Madame Patey, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Anna Williams, Signor Foli, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Thurley Beale. The Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, and the Lord Mayor are among the patrons of the concert.

Mr. Lamborn Cock's sale of copyrights, which recently took place under the direction of Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, of Leicester-square, has produced a total of £8254 3s. 2d., the catalogue comprising 379 lots only. The competition was brisk throughout, and the prices ruled high. Beethoven's works, edited by Sir Sterndale Bennett, fetched £250 15s. 3d., and Sir Sterndale Bennett's pianoforte works, £536 8s. 6d.; Bennett's Fourth and Fifth Concertos, £328 9s.; six songs, ops. 23 and 35, £597 6s.; chamber trios, principally for female voices, £800; Sir M. Costa's "Naaman," £710 6s. 6d.; Sir W. S. Bennett's "May Queen," £1875.

THEATRES.

GAIETY.

The management is sedulous in its endeavours to please. A new comedy, by Mr. F. C. Burnand, was produced on Saturday, called "Artful Cards." It is founded on "La Clé," by MM. Labiche and Durn, but is throughout Anglicised. The action takes place in the villa of Mr. Robert Spicer Rumford (Mr. Toole), in the Avenue-road, St. John's-wood, where we find a Miss Dora Stuart (Miss Hazleton) has brought herself into trouble and peril by an impulsive correspondence with a swindler (a so-called Polish Prince), who demands a hundred pounds from her as the price of surrendering her letters. The lady has, in fact, a new object, one Sir Harecutt Shortleigh (Mr. Bishop), and is favourably disposed to the Baronet's advances. Meanwhile room has been made for Mr. Toole's comedy as Mr. Rumford, who is kept short of cash by his moneyed wife, and is inclined to raise the wind by any farcical expedient which may provoke the audience to laughter. He is visited by his nephew, Fred Flutter (Mr. Westland), a barrister, engaged to defend a Polish Countess from a charge of swindling, and who is somewhat too much fascinated with his client, the Countess Asteriski (Miss Henderson), and has been invited by the lady to a reception at her apartments. The nephew and uncle pay the visit together. At her apartments we meet with the Polish Prince himself and other similar impostors, a pretended German Baron included. Here Rumford is seduced into card-playing, to his great loss. But Sir Harecutt is on the scene, watchful in the interests of Miss Stuart, and is in possession of a forged bill by the pretended prince, by means of which he compels the latter to surrender the lady's letters and the hundred pounds. Hereupon a cry of "Police!" and a strange transformation scene. The gambling-table changes to a grand pianoforte; musical instruments are thrust into the hands of the guests, and all takes the appearance of a concert, in which Mr. Toole is the chief comic performer; and so the mystified police are fain to retire. Some trifling intercalary incidents follow, which we must leave uncited. We gladly return to Rumfold Villa, St. John's-wood, where we meet Mrs. Rumford, perplexed in the extreme at her husband's sudden appearance in another man's ulster coat and hat—a curious phenomenon soon explained by Sir Harecutt and Fred Flutter, who follow. The former presents Miss Stuart with her epistles and money, which, with himself, she is pleased to accept; and Mrs. Rumford promising to make in future her husband a more liberal allowance brings down the curtain with satisfaction. Mr. Hollingshead has evidently scored a considerable success by the production of the new comedy.

THE STRAND.

Mr. Tom Taylor's three-act comedy, "Babes in the Wood," produced at the Haymarket Theatre in November, 1860, under the management of Mr. Buckstone, has now, with certain amendments and curtailments, and re-christened "Babes and Beetles," been revived at this theatre. The original cast included the names of Mr. W. Farren, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Buckstone, and Miss Amy Sedgwick. The comedy contains some sparkling dialogue and effective situations. The story is somewhat complex, and deals with the pecuniary embarrassments of a pair of "turtle doves," who have broken loose from parental authority, and, without consulting the wishes of "papas" and "step-mamas," have taken upon themselves matrimonial responsibilities. The parents withdraw their allowance from their contumacious offspring, thereby reducing the newly-married couple to some humiliating straits. The first act presents them as the inmates of a lodging-house kept by Mr. and Mrs. Beetle. Here they speedily discover that "kisses" without the customary allotment of "bread and cheese," though unquestionably good things in their way, are somewhat unsubstantial fare, and altogether inadequate to the support of animal existence. The gentleman's proposition of a Civil Service appointment proving untenable, they fly to the advertisement sheet of the *Times*, where they are confronted by the following startling announcement:—"A competency of from £4 to £6 a week guaranteed by return of post on receipt of six postage stamps." The dream of this golden harvest is soon dispelled by Beetle, who explains it to mean nothing more or less than "baked taters," informing them that he has invested twelve stamps in that speculation himself. Reduced to extremity, and having previously received from Mrs. Beetle a learned disquisition on the meaning of the term "up the spout," the lady pledges, unknown to her husband, a diamond ring for the sum of fifty pounds, surreptitiously making use of the name of Mrs. Beetle in the transaction. The subsequent loss of the pawn-ticket, and its discovery by George Loosetrife, bring about some complications, and Mr. and Mrs. Beetle mutually accuse each other of feloniously pawning the ring. We shall not go into the details of the story. Suffice it that the third act effects a reconciliation between the parties. The piece has been produced as a vehicle for the display of the eccentric humour of Mr. J. S. Clarke, who appears as the henpecked husband, Jeremiah Beetle, and by his strange gestures and facial expression keeps the audience in a perpetual titter. Immensely droll is his sudden change of manner, when he discovers that the suspected thief he has so unceremoniously collared and is hurrying away into the policeman's gripe, is no less a personage than the illustrious Lord Lazenby. Equally absurd is his assumption of terror under the invectives and imperious mandates of his tyrannical better half. In every phase of the character the actor is inimitable. Miss Lottie Venne deserves high commendation for her very pleasing rendering of Lady Blanche Rushton, and Mr. W. H. Vernon as Frank Rushton makes the most of the materials at his command. Mr. H. J. Turner is exceedingly effective as Lord Lazenby. The other characters are adequately filled.

A new drama, entitled "Cora," by Mr. G. Wills and Frank Marshall, and the main incidents of which have been taken

from Adolphe Belot's "L'Article 47," was produced at the Globe on Wednesday last. The title-role is supported by Mrs. Hermann Vezin, who announces her departure for America and Australia. We shall give an account of the performance in our next issue.

At the Surrey, on Saturday, the second edition of Mr. F. Green's successful pantomime of "Jack and Jill" started under very favourable circumstances, if one may judge from the crowded state of the house and the acclamations awarded to the many new songs, dances, music, and scenes which have been introduced.

Miss Bella Pateman will shortly reappear at the Olympic Theatre in the character of Lady Amyott in Mr. Lovell's popular play of "The Wife's Secret," the occasion being for the benefit of Mr. Henry Neville, who will sustain the rôle of Sir Walter Amyott. A drama entitled "The Scuttled Ship," by Mr. Charles Reade, is also in preparation, in which Miss Pateman will enact the heroine. It is stated that Mrs. Seymour will return to the stage in this production.

A performance of Sophocles' "Antigone," with the whole of Mendelssohn's accompaniments, is announced to take place on March 10, at the Royal Academy of Music. The play will be recited by Mr. Ryder and Miss Evelyn, the musical portion being under the direction of Mr. Alfred Gilbert.

Mr. Marlande Clarke lectured at the Quebec Institute, last Thursday, on "Macbeth," and gave a dramatic interpretation of the principal scenes.

A musical and dramatic entertainment is to be given to-day at St. George's Hall, under the patronage of the Marchioness of Lorne and others, in aid of the Caledonian Asylum.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Lowly born" is a song written and composed by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, who has associated a melody of a very marked character with some smoothly-written lines. This is published by Messrs. Chappell and Co., who have also issued "Be strong to Hope," by George Fox, and "Time and the Stream," by Edwin Harper, two very effective songs; and a clever fantasia for the pianoforte, by Mr. Kuhe, on airs from Mr. Arthur Sullivan's "Trial by Jury." Some bright dance pieces, in different forms, have also been lately published by Messrs. Chappell and Co. These include Signor Arditi's waltzes, "Les Belles Viennoises" (so successfully given during the last season of Promenade Concerts); "Trial by Jury" Waltzes, by Charles D'Albert (arranged from themes by Mr. Arthur Sullivan); "Chants de l'Aube," and "Le Message des Fleurs," waltzes, by Georges Lamothe; and "Au Revoir," valse, by E. Waldeufel.

"May he ne'er have the chance again" is a song, the words of which are by Dr. Charles Mackay, and the music by Minnie Mackay. The lines are characteristic and vigorous, and the music is in good keeping therewith, the piece altogether—with its choral refrain—affording scope for declamatory effect. It is published by Messrs. Boosey and Co.

"Madame Patey's Classical Song-Book" (E. C. Boosey and Co.) is a collection of thirteen vocal pieces, of different styles and periods, as sung by our excellent contralto, who has edited them, with directions as to expression, phrasing, and respiration. Here is an ample return for the price—one shilling.

"The Knight's Shield," ballad, and "Sunset on the River," song, both by Ciro Pinsuti, are pleasing vocal pieces, by one who knows well how to write effectively without unduly taxing the powers of the singer. These are published by Messrs. R. Cocks and Co.; as also is "Winter Moonlight," a telling song, by Lynette Foster.

Messrs. Cocks and Co. have likewise issued some useful pianoforte adaptations by Mr. G. F. West, including Mozart's overture to "La Clemenza di Tito," arranged as a duet, and "Half Hours with the Oratorios," a series of extracts from the sacred works of the great masters, adapted for one performer on the pianoforte. Mr. West has also edited a new issue of Theodor Oesten's "First Lessons for the Pianoforte," a compendious and useful code of elementary instructions for young students of that instrument. "L'Hyacinthe" is a pleasing bagatelle for the pianoforte, by Frederick Lemoine, likewise published by Messrs. Cocks, as are two easy but effective transcriptions by Maurice Lee—a gavotte by Bach, and a menuet from a symphony by Haydn.

Two transcriptions for pianoforte solo, by Mr. Henry Parker—"The First Leaf" and "Silver Threads among the Clouds"—may be commended for the brilliant and effective passage writing which they contain. Messrs. Metzler and Co. are the publishers, as also of "The Doll's Minuet," a characteristic little pianoforte piece, by Cotsford Dick, and "The Fairy Basket," a children's quadrille, by H. Parker, on popular airs.

Messrs. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., are issuing a series of Anton Rubinstein's vocal duets. Some of these highly characteristic pieces have more than once been spoken of in reference to their concert performance, and the opportunity now presented of obtaining them, separately, with German and English words, will be widely welcomed.

The Education Code for the present year, as modified by the Committee of Council, was issued on Tuesday.

The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds report that they hold upwards of £7,000,000 stock in the Government public funds, the property of various charities.

A breakfast, at which many members of Parliament and other advocates of religious quality were present, took place, on Tuesday, at the City Terminus Hotel, Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P., presiding. Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P., Mr. Richard, M.P., and Mr. Goldwin Smith were among the speakers.

The fusion scheme of the South-Eastern and the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Companies has come to an end. The petition for leave to introduce the bill to give effect to the arrangement between the companies was thrown out, on Tuesday, by the Standing Order Committee of the House of Commons, on the ground that the standing orders had not been complied with.

A deputation from towns upon the Thames, on Monday, waited upon Mr. Cross and Mr. Selater-Booth, and urged the Government to undertake an investigation into the causes of the disastrous floods which have of late years periodically occurred in the Thames Valley, with a view to the adoption of some means for their prevention. The Home Secretary promised to give the matter his best attention, and to discuss it with his colleagues.

A meeting of the East African Slave Trade Committee was held, on Tuesday, at the House of Baroness Burdett-Coutts, the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding. After the general business of the meeting had been transacted, a discussion followed, in which Colonel Grant, Mr. Murray, and other speakers took part, on the subject of the schemes of annexation attributed to the Khedive in connection with Colonel Gordon's expedition, and a sub-committee was appointed to draw up a memorial to the Foreign Office on the subject.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

G. L. de B. (Heereveen).—The problem, although correct, is lacking, we regret to say, in point and variety. We should be glad to be favoured with some of your future efforts.

W. T. P. (Rochampton).—The three-move problem sent last year shall have early publication. You shall have a report on the last one received next week.

A. CONFORT AMATEUR.—You will find an excellent treatise on the King's Gambit in Wormald's "Chess Openings."

T. L. (Sandbach).—The best reply is 2. P to Q 4th, which produces a variation favourable to the second player. Perhaps the statement here of your wish to meet with an adversary in your locality may produce a response from some of our readers.

J. B. (Slough).—The letters are not preserved. Should occasion offer we will bear your request in mind.

E. J. H. (Wood-street).—Our answer to Problem No. 1719 was R to Q sq.

GOLLY.—The Pawn that moves two squares can never capture anything en passant. Any elementary treatise upon the game will inform you fully upon this peculiar privilege of the Pawn.

A. J. C. (Regent's Park).—All the games in the match referred to were published in the Westminster Papers. Nowhere else, so far as we are aware.

A. N. B.—The problem is curiously old, and even hackneyed in idea. Let us hear from you with something original.

A. F. P. (Thirsk).—No. 1 is too weak, and No. 2, though not without point, admits of a flagrant dual mate. We shall be glad to hear from you again.

ESQUIER.—Describe the pieces on the blank diagrams, as W K for White King, B Kt for Black Knight, &c.

W. L.—Thanks for your prompt compliance with our request. No. 1 shall have early publication.

F. E. J. (Chatham).—You can procure any modern work on chess through W. W. Morgan, 67, Barbican, London. There are several monthly chess publications, all to be obtained at the same place.

A. E. T. (Lincoln).—1. Wormald's "Chess Openings." 2. No special forms are required for setting forth the solutions. Let your meaning be clear, and you need not be concerned about the form or expression.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1721 received from Jane N. H. Beumann, Una, A. Barrow, W. F. Payne, Olive Crosby, Dolly, C. E. Corfu Reading Club, G. H. V. E. H. V. Cercle de l'Union à St. Etienne, and Tredunnock.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1722 received from H. W. Trenchard, Harrobian, J. de Houteyn, Simplex, Dolly, E. Roughhead, H. B. J. Williams, East Marden, J. Wontone, Florentia, E. Worsley, W. F. Payne, H. Burgher, X. V. L. Long Stop, Olive Crosby, Leonard and Leon, Woolwich Chess Club, R. T. King, E. N. Wyatt, S. Western, R. S. Tredgold, Only Jones, Copiapino, W. Alston, O. E. Triton, Cant, B. R. Stone, W. Leeson, A. Wood, W. Nelson, D. apers' College, L. S. R. Owllet, Mechanic, E. L. G. Black Knight, D. H. Americaine, Jane N. Tippet, W. S. B. J. S. W. R. H. Brooks, T. R. Y. H. M. Pridoux, W. Lee, E. H. V. G. H. V. Paul's Roost, Maggie Irwin, X. O. N. T. V. W. P. Myers Zeus, H. Beumann, W. G. D. E. P. Vuillamy, E. Frau, Lex, Cercle de l'Union à St. Etienne, and T. Letchford.

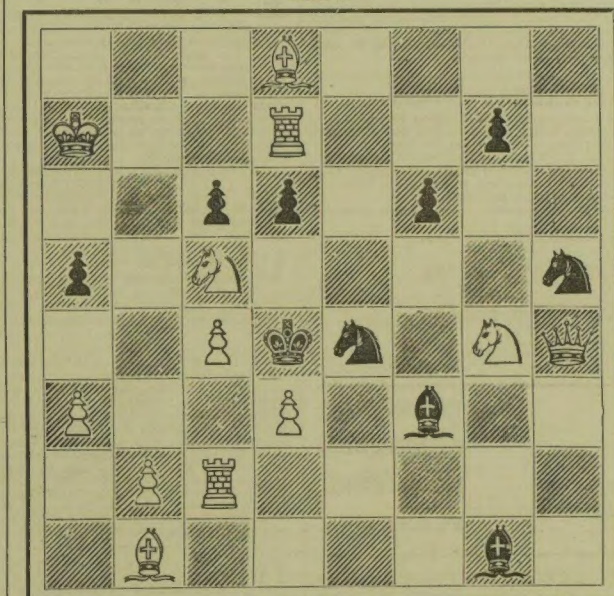
* * * We regret that in the game between Messrs. Ranken and Skipworth, published in our issue of the 17th ult., there was a move on both sides omitted from the text. The error occurred after the seventh move, and the moves omitted are 8. P takes P, Kt takes P.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1722.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K takes P	Kt to Q 6th*	3. Q mates.	
2. Kt to B 7th (ch)	K moves		

* White's play varies according to the moves of the Black Kts, but the continuation should be obvious to the student.

PROBLEM No. 1724.
By H. E. KIDSON.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE ST. GEORGE'S CHESS CLUB.

The following well-fought game occurred in the Tourney, at the St. George's Chess Club, between Professor WAYTE and Dr. BALLARD.—(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Prof. W.)	BLACK (Dr. B.)	WHITE (Prof. W.)	BLACK (Dr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	23. R to K 4th	R to Q B sq
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	24. K R to K sq	R to B 4th
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	25. P to B 4th	P to Kt 4th
4. Kt takes P	Q to K B 3rd	26. P to Q Kt 3rd	K R to Q B sq
Staro is so good, in our judgment, as the ordinary move, 4. B to B 4th.		27. Kt to K 7th	R to K sq
5. Kt to Kt 3rd		28. Kt to K B 5th	K R to Q B sq
The force of this reply, which shuts out the K B from the open field, is sufficient evidence of the inferiority of Black's last move.		29. P takes P	
6. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to K 2nd	29. Kt to Kt 3rd	P takes P
7. B to K 2nd	P to Q 3rd	30. Kt takes P	B to Q sq
8. Castles	P to Q R 3rd	31. P takes P	R takes P, &c.
9. Kt to Q 5th	B to K 3rd		
10. P to K B 4th. Black can play 9. B takes Kt, and 10. Q to Q 5th (ch), forcing the exchange of Queens.		32. R takes Kt P	Q R to B 4th
11. P takes B	B takes Kt	33. Kt to B 2nd	P to Kt 4th
12. P to K B 4th	Kt to K 4th	34. P to Kt 3rd	B to Q sq
13. B to B 3rd	Kt to Kt 3rd	35. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Kt 3rd
14. B to K 3rd	Castles	36. K to Kt 2nd	
15. B takes Kt	Kt to B 4th		
16. Q to Q 3rd	P takes B		
17. B to Kt 4th	P to Kt 3rd		
18. Kt to Q 4th	B to Kt 2nd		
19. B takes Kt (ch)	P to K R 4th		
20. Q takes P (ch)	P takes B		
Although White wins a Pawn here, the exchange of Queens is slightly to Black's advantage. White probably considered that if he played 20. Kt takes P, Black could obtain a smart attack on the open Kt's file; and we are disposed to agree with him.		37. R takes P	R takes P
20. Q takes P	Q takes Q	38. K to B 3rd	
21. Kt takes Q	B to B 3rd		
22. Q R to K sq	K to Q 2nd		

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

An amusing affair played recently between Messrs. T. BOURN and H. BREWER.—(Hampe Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. H. B.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. H. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. K to K 2nd	Q to Q R 3rd
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	15. P to Q R 3rd	Castles (K R)
3. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	16. R to K B sq	P to K B 4th
4. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 5th	17. P takes P	Kt takes P
This is, perhaps, the weakest continuation Black can adopt. It brings up his centre, whether White replies as in the text or with the stronger move 5. Kt to K 2nd.		18. P takes Kt	Q R to K sq (ch)
5. P takes P	P takes Kt	19. K to Q sq	Q takes Q P
6. P takes Kt	Q takes B P	20. B to Q 5th (ch)	K to R sq
7. P takes P	B to Q Kt 5th	21. B to B 2nd	Q to K 5th
8. R to Q Kt sq	B takes P (ch)	22. Q to B 2nd	Q to Kt 5th (ch)
9. B to Q 2nd	B to Q 5th	23. K to B sq	Q takes Kt P
10. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th	24. B to B 3rd	B to K 6th (ch)
11. B to K 2nd	B takes Kt	25. K to Kt 2nd	Q to B 3rd
12. B takes B	Kt to Q 2nd	26. K to R sq	Q to Q 3rd
13. Q to Q B sq	Kt to K 4th	27. Q to Q Kt 2nd,	

and Black resigned.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DOWAGER VISCOUNTESS MOUNTMORRES.

The Right Hon. Sarah, Dowager Viscountess Mountmorres, who died recently, was the daughter of William Shaw, Esq., of Temple Hill. Her Ladyship was married, July 5, 1831, to the Very Rev. Hervey, fourth Viscount Mountmorres, Dean of Achonry, and had four sons, of whom the eldest is the present Viscount Mountmorres, and two daughters. She was left a widow Jan. 23, 1872.

The deaths are also announced of—

Colonel Frederick Hammond, on the 19th ult., at Lauriston House, Dover, aged seventy-seven.

The Rev. James Ford, late Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral, on the 18th ult., in his eightieth year.

The Rev. J. M. Martine, D.D., Rector of Edbaston, Sussex, on the 21st ult., aged sixty-one.

Renric Edward Arundell, Esq., late of 60, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, on the 21st ult., aged seventy-one.

James Rait, Esq., of Anniston House, Forfarshire, J.P. and D.L., late Captain 15th Hussars, on the 22nd ult., aged seventy-two.

Mr. John Oxenford, a well-known dramatic critic and author of popular plays, a ripe scholar and a deep thinker, on the 21st ult., in his sixty-fifth year.

Captain Henry Cowper, late 7th (King's German Legion), and subsequently H.M. Consul at Pernambuco and Carthage, on the 21st ult., in his ninetieth year.

Major Henry Newsham Pedder, late of 5, St. Alban's-road, Kensington, and formerly of The Old Bank, Preston, Lancashire, on the 4th ult., at Versailles.

Robert Whitworth, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of the Inner Temple, late of 5, Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, and The Knowle, Upper Norwood, on the 11th ult., aged sixty-three.

Catharine Frances, Dowager Lady Cuyler, widow of Major-General Sir Charles Cuyler, Bart., and daughter of the Rev. Fitzwilliam Halifax, Rector of Richard's Castle, on the 18th ult., aged seventy-two.

Lord George Charles Gordon Lennox, brother of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. He was born in 1829, was in the Horse Guards from 1846 to 1853, and was M.P. for Lymington from 1860 to 1874.

The Hon. Mrs. Seymour Bathurst, widow of the Hon. Thomas Seymour Bathurst (brother of the present Earl Bathurst), and daughter of John Peter Hankey, Esq., on the 21st ult., in her seventy-ninth year.

Augustus Henry Bosanquet, Esq., of Osidge, Southgate (second son of William Bosanquet, banker, of London, of the family of Bosanquet of Broxbournebury, Herts), on the 19th ult., in his eighty-fifth year.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and four codicils, dated May 4, 1872, April 2, 1873, Feb. 2 and June 18, 1874, and July 24, 1875, of the Right Hon. William Constable Maxwell, Lord Herries, late of Everingham Park, Yorkshire, who died on Nov. 12 last, at Thomas's Hotel, Berkeley-square, were proved on Jan. 29 last by the Right Hon. Marmaduke Constable Maxwell, Baron Herries, and the Hon. William Constable Maxwell, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn to £70,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Marcia, Lady Herries, certain furniture plate, horses, and carriages, and £2000; to each of his domestic servants who have been five years in his service one year's wages; and he directs £100 to be laid out by his executors at their discretion in masses or works of charity; out of the residue of his personalty the portions of such of his daughters as have become nuns are to be made up to £1000, and such of his sons as have become priests up to £1500, and the remainder is to be divided between his younger children. All his real estate testator gives to his eldest son, the present peer.

The will, dated Dec. 18, 1875, of Mr. Thomas Brandon, late of Brondesbury Park, Willesden-lane, and of Oxford-street, artificial flower maker, who died on Jan. 6 last, was proved on the 6th ult. by Richard Michell, Alfred Brandon, the son, and Chester Foulsham, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator bequeaths to his assistant, John Meadows, £1000; to his executors, £100 each; and a few other legacies. The rest of his property of every description he divides equally among his ten children.

The will, with one codicil, dated Dec. 1 and 2, 1876, of Mr. William Hall, late of Syndale, near Faversham, Kent, gunpowder manufacturer, who died on Dec. 13 last, at Hastings, was proved, on the 14th ult., by William Thomas Townend Hall, the son, Charles Wheler Wheler, and Colonel Stephen Percy Groves, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Shepherd Hall, £3000 per annum, his mansion house, Syndale, with the land convenient to be held with the same, and certain brickmaking royalties, for life; he also leaves her absolutely his plate, pictures, furniture, horses, carriages, and effects, and a wharf, with tramway, &c.; to his daughter Mrs. Elizabeth Townend Wheler, £30,000; to his said son and his daughter Miss Blanche Mary Townend Hall, £25,000 each; to Richard Watson Smith, £100; to Colonel Groves, £50; and the residue of his property, real and personal, to his son.

The will and two codicils, dated June 22, 1870, Aug. 1, 1873, and Nov. 27, 1875, of Mr. John Skynner Bailey, late of The Priory, Croydon, who died on Jan. 15 last, were proved on the 3rd ult. by John Carington Little, Alfred Carpenter, M.D., and Jephtha Pacey, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator bequeaths to the trustees of the municipal charities of the borough of Boston, Lincolnshire, £3000, the interest dividends and annual produce of which are to be applied by them annually for the benefit of six poor men of the age of sixty and six poor widows of the age of fifty, residing in Boston and not receiving parochial relief; to the Bluecoat School at Boston, £2000; and to the Public Hospital at Croydon, of which he was a subscriber, £500.

The will, dated Aug. 23, 1853, of Mr. William Sproston Caine, formerly of Liverpool, and late of Littlewick House, Maidenhead, who died on Dec. 23 last, was proved on the 2nd ult. by Miss Fanny Caine, the sister, the acting executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000.

The will of the late Captain Walmesley, of Westwood Hall, Wigan, who died on Feb. 2, 1877, has been proved at the Principal Registry under the nominal sum of £25,000.

The Grocers' Company have granted £100, and the Goldsmiths' Company £50, in aid of the funds of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress. The Drapers' Company have sent twenty guineas, and the Clothworkers' Company ten guineas, to the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association, 15, Soho-square, as contributions to the building fund of the Cabmen's Home. "C. S." has given £20 to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the county of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1877.